

Hongkong Daily Press.

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
 FOR 1909.

Complete Edition ...	\$10.00
Small... ..	6.00

Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
 to the Local Booksellers.

THE
GRAND HOTEL
DIVISION STREET, KOREA

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDS
Situated in close proximity to the H
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long s
F. DOMBALLE
M. MAILLE } Proprietors

TRY OUR

CORNED BE

AND

CORNED PO

THE

DAIRY FARM CO.,

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKYA BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
MALT WHISKIES DISTILLED
IN SCOTLAND

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

ROBT. PORTER & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

IN PINTS & SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ONLY communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of
publication. After that hour the supply is
limited. Only supply for Cash.Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box, 84. Telephone No. 12.

DEATH.

On the 22nd inst., PHILIP JAMES BRICAJI
CHINOR, of the King Edward Hotel, aged 41,
deeply regretted. Burial papers please copy.
[1541]HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 23RD 1909.

It is curious to observe how all the world, with the solitary exception of China, feels grateful when British financiers offer to come to their assistance with loans for the construction of the Railways. But a few weeks ago we spoke of how very different was the action of Canada, when certain English and New York capitalists offered to build a line to connect the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with Hudson's Bay, with the intention of subsequently connecting the new port to be opened on that Bay with Europe. The last instance in point is Russia. Lord Revelstoke, partner in the great banking firm of Baring, Bros. and Co., and a director of the Bank of England, has been investigating the financial position of that Empire, and is so well satisfied that he is willing to advance, with proper guarantees, money for the completion of Russia's system of railways. The most remarkable thing about the proposal is, not that it has been made, but that it has been looked upon with favour, almost approaching to gratitude by Russia, even with the accompaniment of requiring proper care and supervision, which Lord Revelstoke has been careful to include in his proposal. With this we may again compare the recent attitude of China when similar suggestions were made to assist her financially in the construction of those lines,

which both nations alike see to be necessary for their well-being. British financiers have, in fact, been offering capital to China on even lighter terms than Lord Revelstoke suggests on the part of Russia; yet the suggestion from which China has turned away, with her nose in the air, is one which any other nation on the face of the earth would accept with an alacrity almost amounting to gratitude. In matters of finance Russia and China are not in any important matter in a different position: both countries are rich in natural resources, which in neither have been fully or wisely developed; in both capital is in a stagnant condition, and there is not sufficient to float such huge undertakings as are needed for the completion of their railway systems. Before 1899, when PETER THE GREAT assumed control of the Empire of Russia, the country can hardly be counted as having entered the category of civilised States, and was in all things behind the China of the age. PETER devoted himself to the raising of his country out of her lowly estate. This he saw could not be done unless he were content to metamorphose the entire system of government politically and financially, and recast it on the lines of the more advanced European States of the period. To fit himself for the huge task he rendered himself a wanderer for many years, and did not disdain to assume the character of an ordinary mechanic, and work with his own hands in the shipyards of Europe. When finally he returned to his Empire he took with him a large entourage of skilled officials, to whom he allotted the task of reforming the various departments over which he had placed them.

PETER was wise enough to see that unless he gave his confidence to the men whom he had so far trusted, his efforts with the country at large would be in vain. As soon as he had found his foreign officers were trustworthy he gave them each full control, and his confidence was in nearly every instance amply repaid; for not only did these foreigners for the most part throw in their lot with their new country, but their descendants to the present day are in many cases to be found in occupation of the highest posts in the government. This was in fact, the distinguishing feature of PETER's great scheme; and it was this that enabled him to transform the but half-civilised realm of Muscovy into the modern Russia. PETER's contemporary in China was her greatest monarch, KANG-HI, and China was in those days, infinitely in point of all that makes a nation great, in advance of her now great northern neighbour. Russia, it is true has not had another PETER THE GREAT, and her career has been a chequered one; still she has never been cursed with sovereigns such as K'IA-K'ING or H'EN-FUNG, nor has she ever fallen into such straits as has China of the present day. Through the force of circumstances rather than from any designed plan on the part of either China or any of her foreign friends, China after the capture of Shanghai by the rebels found herself rescued from dissolution by the timely assistance of a few foreigners. With no far-sighted policy in view, but merely to fill a temporary gap, the foreign Consuls in Shanghai put the Custom House in commission, and this being found to act beneficially for China, the Foreign Inspectorate has lasted up to the present with enormous advantage to China, who now for the first time found herself in possession of a source of regular revenue. At the same time she was glad to employ an American soldier of fortune, to put down a rebellion that was eating into her vitals, and which had it not been for WARD's early assistance would in a few more months have utterly destroyed the Empire. WARD, the soldier of fortune, unlike many of the type, was true to his salt, and died fighting China's battles. His successor proved of a different calibre, and it would have gone hard with China had not the British Government placed at her disposal the services of Major Gordon, afterwards General, one of the most promising of her rising officers. China had thus the opportunity, had she acted honourably, of without any loss of prestige pulling her shirt-tail under her great sovereign KANG-HI. How did she treat these men? Did she, like Russia place confidence in them, and give them the complete control which is necessary for the due discharge of their functions? Quite the contrary; from the moment of their taking office they each and every one found themselves marked subjects of suspicion; their juniors were set to spy on them, and it was considered an act of patriotism to cross them in every direction. We may quote the treatment of Colonel Gordon, whom the Government thought, after the insult of the beheading, of the Wangs it could appease by a *douceur* of ten thousand taels. We may quote the cases of Admiral LANGE, and more

lately of Mr. KINER, who had sought to purify the management of the Northern Railways; and more recently we may mention the constant attacks and suspicions under which Sir ROBERT HART has lived during the whole time of his Inspectorate. This it is, and not any defect of the men themselves that has prevented the work of any of them from being effective in raising up a class of native fellow-workers, who would have been able of themselves to drag China out of the abyss of corruption in which she now finds herself.

What is now the cry of the few men of worth and ability who are striving, but with little effect, to find men to take the lead in the Government of the Empire?—It is always the same; they are not to be found. No one, in fact, knows where to look for them; the REIGN offers rewards, but like DIOGENES, search he ever so carefully, the honest man keeps away from sight. Honesty, he finds, does not comport with present conditions of government, and distrust and falsehood have possession of the land. This is one of the causes, and not the least, that is leading to the present anti-foreign campaign. The foreigner, like ANAXIMANDER at Athens, finds his ideas of right and wrong offended at every turn, and like the old Athenians, the China of to-day resents the presence of the man who would bring their backslidings to the light of day. So, like ANAXIMANDER, the foreigner has to bear the penalty of being ostracised. This is the true cause of China's exception to foreign control of her railways, not what she would like to present it as—the national desire to have restored her "Lost Rights," rights that China has never at any time been in a position to acquire.

Owing to the insecurity of the Sanitary Department buildings the office staff have vacated the premises for new quarters in Des Vaux Road.

The annual licensing sessions is fixed for Friday, November 5th. A list of the applicants for publican's and adjunct licenses appears in our advertisement columns to-day.

Telegraphic news was received in the Colony yesterday that the cruiser *Mora* had proceeded to the assistance of the crew of the Norwegian steamer *Ragnar* stranded on Fattis Island.

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 9th October amounted to 27,366.71 tons and the sales during the period, to 30,025.55 tons.

A typhoon warning, received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 3.50 p.m. yesterday related to a cyclone or typhoon in the Pacific Ocean about halfway between the Caroline and Philippines moving W. or W.N.W.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
St. Stephen's College \$100
St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon 50
Wesleyan Church 38
St. Stephen's Church (Chinese) 25.14

Mr. Shelton Hooper prosecuted two chair coolies at the Magistrate's yesterday for refusing hire. The chair was opposite the Club when Mr. Hooper observed it and when he called for it the coolies moved away with the chair. He followed and eventually ascertained the number of the chair. Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$15.

A farewell concert is being given to H.M.S. Kent on Wednesday, November 3rd, in the City Hall by the Buffs Dramatic Club, kindly assisted by many local artists. By kind permission of Lieut. Col. Bayard, D.S.O., and officers of the band of the Buffs will play. Instead of "The Baron's Wager" the concert will conclude with "Jerry and a Sunbeam" by Cosmo Hamilton Characters. Jerry Corbett, Captain H. H. C. Baird, Many Bellasis and Mrs. Claude Worthington.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Last night a complimentary benefit was tendered to "Colonel" Bob Love: the manager of Harmstons, and judging by the hearty reception accorded him the old Colonel is a prime favourite with a large section of the Hongkong community. He did not wear a V.C. as he stepped into the circus arena, but he wore his best smile, and after a stirring comic song, the post-up feelings of his admirers burst forth in a stormy tumult of applause. In addition to the circus programme there was a lively boxing spar between Bill Lewis and "Kid" Marriott, and a sparkling duet by the Sisters Phillip. Altogether, the reception accorded the Colonel was a flattering one, and one which should remain green in his memory long after his departure from these shores.

PAPER CHASE.

A paper chase promoted by the B.O.C. will take place on Sunday starting at the City Hall.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. E. C. O'Brien Charmante, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmante will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents, 1453

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Messages
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

PRINCE ITO'S TOUR.

Tokyo, October 22nd.

Prince Ito addressed public meetings at Dairen and Port Arthur. At Dairen he emphasised the absolute necessity of Japan's strict observance of commercial integrity in official and private dealings. At Port Arthur he spoke of the necessity for peace, which, he said, could only be maintained by being prepared for war. "If," he added, "Japan wishes to preserve her position among the nations of the world, heavy expenditure on the Army and Navy is inevitable."

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

Tokyo, October 22nd.

Lord Kitchener arrives here on the 22nd November, when he will be received as an Imperial guest of princely rank.

The manoeuvres have been postponed for one day to suit his convenience.

[MUTUAL SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

London, October 22nd.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

LATER.

The Liberal leader Signor Moret has formed a new Cabinet.

COOK'S NORTH POLE STORY CORROBORATED.

London, October 22nd.

A letter from the explorer Rasmussen has reached Copenhagen, in which he states that he has closely cross-examined the Eskimos who went with Dr. Cook, and their story corroborates his.

KING OPENS A TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE IN MONTREAL.

London, October 22nd.

H. M. the King by pressing a button at Chichester telegraphically opened the door, turned on the lights and hoisted the flag on the new Tuberculosis Institute at Montreal.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON THE FOREIGN OUTLOOK.

London, October 22nd.

Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Sheffield said the foreign outlook was distinctly favourable. The fact that the troubles in the Balkans and Persia had passed without any disturbance of European peace was a good augury for the future.

[FROM THE "CHUNG N A SAN PO"]

CHINA'S NAVY.

Peking, October 22nd.

The Peking Government intends to appoint an English officer as the principal of the naval college to be established at Tientsin.

A BANKRUPT PROSECUTED.

At the Magistrate's yesterday S. E. Allans, of 55, Hollywood Road, was charged by S. A. Mariani, of the cycle depot, Des Vaux Road, for having on May 1st, then being in the employ of complainant, embezzled a gold watch and chain on May 15th, a sum of \$250; and on Aug. 25th obtained a ticket for Calcutta by a false pretence.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who prosecuted, asked for an adjournment, as the case was likely to last a good while.
Mr. P. F. Hoff, for defendant, said he would agree to an adjournment if his friend consented to reasonable bail. It must, however, be small, as defendant was a bankrupt and had no friends.
His Worship (Mr. Hazeland) asked what sum defendant could put up.
Mr. Hoff—I think, your Worship, we can get \$500; but not more. I may say there is no chance of his going away. He is assisting the Official Receiver in matters in connection with his bankruptcy and certain proceedings which are to be taken, and he will not go.
Bail was fixed at \$500 and the case was remanded until Friday next.

COMPANY MEETING.

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of shareholders in the above company was held yesterday at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. W. J. Gresson presided, and there were also present: Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. D. W. Craddock, F. Maitland, E. Shellim (consulting committee), L. N. Leefe (secretary), Lo Sheung Shui, K. D. Gazdar, F. J. Ribeiro, Wong Lung Hin, and Ho U Sang.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting,
The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen.—The Reports and Accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I will therefore, with your permission, take them as read. Since our last meeting Mr. G. C. Moxon has resigned his seat on the Board, and your Consulting Committee filled the vacancy thus caused by electing Mr. D. W. Craddock, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., an appointment which, in a few minutes, you will have an opportunity of giving your assent to. The year's operations that come under our review have been attended, I regret to say, with the same adverse conditions, chiefly in London, as those which we experienced in the previous year. The reduction in premiums received is directly attributable to restrictions we placed upon London underwriting, and the casting off of sources of business found to be unremunerative at the rates to which reckless undercutting had brought them. The losses have been heavy, but they have fallen more upon the earlier part of the year than was the case in 1907, and, therefore, subject to the warning I have uttered before on a previous occasion as to what may occur between now and 31st December, there should be ample provision at the credit of Underwriting Suspense Account, after the proposed transfer of \$194,300.59, to close the year. I much regret that the results of the year render it advisable that the dividend be reduced to 20 per cent., or \$10 per share, but though perhaps it is a poor consolation, it is at all events pertinent to notice that many of our competitors have found it equally difficult to transact business at a profit. I do not think that there are any special features in the Accounts which call for particular mention, but if any shareholder desires further information with respect to them I shall be pleased to answer such questions as he may wish to ask before putting the motion that the Report and Accounts as presented be adopted and passed.
There being no questions, the report was adopted, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. GAZDAR.

Mr. LO SHEUNG SHUI proposed that Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. Maitland, Shellim, White and Craddock be re-elected to the consulting committee.

This was seconded by Mr. WONG LUNG HIN and carried.
Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and H. Percy Smith were re-elected auditors, on the motion of Mr. HO U SANG, seconded by Mr. RIBEIRO.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow. Thank you for your attendance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUILDING IN HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909.
DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to correct the misstatement made on behalf of the Government by the Acting Director of Public Works in yesterday's debate on the Budget, when, evidently quoting from Mr. Chatham's reply of three years ago, he stated that the "Hotel Mansions" building took from seven to nine years to erect. We pointed out at the time that this was incorrect, the contract for the building in question being signed on the 9th June, 1902, and the premises occupied on the 1st August, 1905, and as the representative of the Government persists in misstating the facts, we take this opportunity of correcting him again.—We are, sir, yours, etc.

PALMER AND TURNER.

TO NIGHT'S CONCERT.

Following is the programme of the concert to be held to-night on the Volunteer Parade ground—

PART I.
Overture to "Zampa" Herold
Band of "The Buffs."
Baritone Solo—Song of the Torsador, "Sire, your Toast" (from "Carmen") Bizet
Mr. R. E. White.
Tenor Solo—"I'll sing these songs of Araby" Callier.
Mr. Dume.
Soprano Solo—"I gave you Roses" Florence Ayward.
Mrs. E. G. Barrett.
Twenty Minutes with the "Port and Starboard Lights" Gounod.
Selection from "Faust"
Band of "The Buffs."
PART II.
Suite de Ballet—"Coppella" Debussy
Band of "The Buffs."
Vocal Trio—"I Naviganti" Randegger.
Miss Parkes, and Messrs. White and Ayres.
Comic Song—"And the lady's name was Flo"
Mr. W. H. Hamilton.
Tenor Solo—"Onaway Awake" from "Hilary" Colledge Taylor.
Mr. E. B. Ayres.
Soprano Solo—"Goodbye" Tosti.
Miss Parkes.
Ten Minutes at Margate
"Bell" Gavotte—"Weymouth Chimes" Hawgill
Band of "The Buffs."
God Save the King.
Accompanists—Mr. J. W. White and Mr. Geo. Grimble.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE DEBATE ON THE ESTIMATES.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The question of the removal of the Clock has been under discussion, and perhaps it will be useful if I very briefly review the history of the question. Of course, it is obvious that the Tower originally stood on the water front. In 1901 the Praya reclamation being completed and a large pier projected from it, Sir Henry Blake recommended that the new tower should be erected at the base of Blake Pier. That was approved, but the project was abandoned owing to financial reasons. In 1904 a then unofficial member of this Council, Mr. R. Shewan, in criticising the Estimates, asked the Director of Public Works when he was going to remove the Clock Tower. In the following year another unofficial member, Mr. Gershon Stewart, spoke as follows: "If your Excellency would further take the Clock Tower by the hand and lead it down towards the water, front and endow it with a large clean new face so that it could pass the time of day to every ship in the harbour, a busy street would be relieved of a long-standing congestion and a considerable improvement would be effected." Your predecessor, sir, recommended to the Secretary of State that a tower should be added to the Post Office, and a clock erected in that tower in order, of course, that the clock might serve a really useful purpose and be seen from the harbour, but stated at the same time that opinion on the subject of the removal of the old tower was divided, and that he proposed to leave it where it stood for the present. He added that if in a few years there was further objection on the score of obstruction due to increased traffic in Queen's Road, its removal would again be considered. He expressed the personal opinion that with the transfer of the Post Office and Supreme Court to this new location, the traffic of Queen's Road would rather diminish than increase. At the beginning of this year when arrangements had to be made for adding a clock tower to the Post Office the question of the removal of the old tower again came up. By your Excellency's direction I put in the newspapers, after I mentioned, the removal had been approved by the Executive Council, a short paragraph to the effect that it was intended to demolish the old Clock Tower. The object was to give the public notice of what was going to happen, as the question had been in abeyance for some time, and to give those who favoured the retention of the Clock Tower an opportunity of expressing their views again on the subject. You have at present, sir, under consideration whether in the present state of the finances it would be worth while erecting a costly tower at the Post Office. Till that question is decided, the question of the removal of the existing tower does not press. At the same time, as the Government is at present advised, it considers that the Clock Tower is an obstruction, and cannot bind itself to make any promise as to the indefinite retention of the old tower on its present site.

His EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen,—I will endeavour as briefly as I can to answer the various points made in the speeches of the unofficial members. The hon. member who spoke first opened with several questions regarding the revenue derived from opium, and the hon. member at the end of the table added more definite questions as to whether I had communicated with the Secretary of State, and whether any reply had been received from him as to the substantial part of the direct loss on opium the Home Government promised to restore. He also referred to the fact that the Government had said that it was in difficulty in proceeding with the Estimates until such time as we should know what that sum would be, and commented on the fact that although the Estimates had now been produced, we still did not know. The facts are, briefly, that as soon as I knew the amount of the opium tender I telegraphed to the Secretary of State, and have not yet had a reply from him. The Estimates in the meantime had to be proceeded with, and you will recollect that in speaking on the subject of the new liquor duties I told the Council that the original resolution to increase licence fees would not have produced sufficient revenue to meet our deficit, and the Government withdrew that resolution and at the instance of unofficial members duties on liquor were instituted for increased fees with the result that we now expect to have sufficient revenue to make good the deficit of last year and also the loss on opium. The hon. member said that the outstanding and salient feature of the Budget this year was that it was founded on a guess. That is so. We had no previous experience to go upon to enable us to forecast with any precision the amounts likely to be derived from the liquor duty. We can, however, form some rough estimate, more or less parallel to the case. The liquor duties in Singapore have guided us to some extent in the amount we have put down in the Estimates for next year. The hon. member also reminded me that I had said that I hoped in 1911 we should be able to meet our increased liabilities on account of the railway by a larger return from, amongst other things, the liquor duties. That amount will accrue largely from betting, that is to say, that during the coming year we have got to form and organise a system which is new to this Colony, and I hope our returns will continue to improve and increase when we learn the system best fitted to the circumstances. I will not deny that I do not anticipate, as I said in a memorandum laid before the Council on the subject of opium, that it is not improbable that forcible restriction of opium may tend to encourage

the use of alcoholic drinks among the Chinese here. I heard with great pleasure what was said by the senior unofficial member, who hope-fully believes and trusts that his countrymen will not be so induced, but I speak as one more or less guided by the teaching of history. We know that in all nations the use of some stimulant has been withdrawn some substitute is inevitable. The hon. member at the end of the table (hon. Mr. Stewart) in speaking on that subject said he hoped and I echo his wish—that the Chinese would not seek a new stimulant to replace opium. He is a student of history, and I would remind him of the description given by Smollett of the state of the English, if I remember aright, in the early part of the 17th century. He presents a picture of the extreme degradation which the lower classes in England had fallen into at that time by the use of what is called Geneva, a kind of gin imported in vast quantities into West Africa, and used in very low class houses, such as opium dens are supposed to be in England. No substantial decrease of this vice was effected by any of the methods instituted to control it until a wholesome class of beer replaced this deleterious gin. In this way that evil was got under control. I can say, therefore, that in my own personal view I welcome the introduction of these liquor duties, not only as a legitimate form of revenue, but as possibly a means of checking an evil which I fear might arise in this Colony. (Applause.) In that connection it may be interesting to the Council if I quote figures which I looked up this morning as to the comparative incidences of liquor duties in Hongkong and the United Kingdom. I find that the duties which we propose to collect stand at nine per cent. of the ordinary revenue and 8.7 per cent. of the total revenue of the Colony, whereas in the United Kingdom the revenue derived from liquor duties is 28 per cent. of the whole revenue derived from taxes and 23 per cent. of the total revenue. The figures are: Revenue derived from taxes, £125½ millions, total revenue £151½ millions. Revenue derived from liquor, £25 millions. I am at a loss to understand to what the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce was alluding when he said he feared that I had inferred that the imposition of liquor duties would decrease the Imperial grant in respect of the loss on opium. I had no such idea in my mind when I introduced the Budget. The next point raised by the hon. member was the allusion I made to a possible increase of fines and forfeitures, but he will observe on looking at the figures in the Budget that the anticipated increase is based on the actual receipts for the last year. The increase is based on the actual amount received on that account during the last financial year and not on any possible further increase due to liquor duties. I need not dwell with the complaints that the Estimates framed by the Public Works are sometimes insufficient to meet actual expenditure. That has already been dealt with by the Hon. Director of Public Works, and I think that that is a condition of things with which the government of every Colony is more or less familiar. Certainly it has been my own experience. You must remember that when the Estimates which are presented to this Council are first framed and receive the sanction of the Council there is still a further process to be undergone. They are referred Home, and if a work of considerable magnitude it is submitted to the consulting engineers, and it not infrequently happens that these consulting engineers suggest alterations of importance, possibly of vital importance to the stability and success of the work. And in most cases those alterations are responsible for part of the increase. This was the case with the Law Courts. I am unable to give the positive assurance asked for that the Law Courts and Post Office will be completed early in 1911. I can only hope that the Director of Public Works' forecast will be fulfilled. In regard to the increase alluded to in the railway, I have already explained more than once that the estimate of \$8,000,000 first framed by the Chief Engineer did not include several considerable items which have since been added, and have increased the estimate. In regard to the Postal Agencies, I am unable as yet to give you definite information. I have received a number of replies from the various Treaty Ports, and some agree to pay the amount for which they have been asked, while others do not. In reply to the questions concerning the Observatory, I have been in communication with His Majesty's Minister in Peking on the subject of the installation of a wireless telegraphy station on the Plover Island, and I may say I have considerable hope that the representation I have made will produce the result we desire. The subject of the institution of a wireless station on this island also is now under consideration. Referring to the military contribution, I am very glad to hear what has been said by the various unofficial members, for I gather that there is a unanimous feeling that the contribution is not excessive, though they consider as I do, that the method by which it is levied is unsatisfactory. I said, when speaking last year, that I had given considerable study to the subject, and it occurred to me that the incidence would better achieve the object in view when it was instituted if it formed a portion of the margin or difference between ordinary expenditure and ordinary revenue, and I said I had not at that date quite decided whether or not to submit my view to the Secretary of State. As a matter of fact, in order, as I considered, to make my argument complete, I desired information of the amount paid for military defence in various other Crown Colonies of the Empire.

addressed a number of letters to these Colonies, which have been, for the most part, very long in reply. When, however, I received news that the Secretary of State was about to take up the question and appoint a Commission, I again went into the subject and I have been occupied with them for the last few days. I intend, probably by next mail, to submit suggestions for consideration by the Commission which the Secretary of State is appointing. I don't think it would serve much interest to appoint a local committee to report on the question, because the report would in all probability arrive too late. I hardly needed the reminder, which the hon. member of the Chamber of Commerce was kind enough to give me, that the subsidiary coigne question is a difficult one. Up to that point we are all agreed, and although we differ on many other points we are equally, I think, agreed on the radical principles laid down by my hon. friend Mr. Osborne. When I say the larger principles which he enunciated of the absolute necessity of having a coigne circulating at par, and so forth. Whether the fact that the ten-cent piece has not the same purchasing power that it had is due to what we call the coigne question, or whether it does not to a large extent depend on many economic causes, as well as a matter of opinion. Whether redemption at par is possible would be a complete solution, and would drive out Chinese coigne from this Colony, is also a matter on which I think all are not agreed. But the important part of the hon. member's speech referred to what he called the creation of a new subsidiary coigne. That suggestion I made myself and discussed three years ago in England before I came to this Colony, and two or three days ago I had an extremely interesting conversation on this very subject with the hon. member at the end of the table, when we discussed this very proposal. I am in the same position as my hon. friend; that is, that I would sooner give this matter further consideration. The objection which has been raised to the proposal is that it is an immoral one; that it means repudiation. The argument on the other hand is that the coins were taken from the Colony by China for her own purposes and without our invitation and that they have been used by her for her own purposes and depreciated by use and that we are not therefore responsible for redemption. It is a very debatable point. Even if a new coigne were introduced, which circulated at par, there is still the query as to whether it would wholly drive out subsidiary Chinese coigne. However, this is not an occasion on which to go into this subject with great deliberation. But the proposals which have been made by the hon. member shall have the most careful consideration of the Government, and I have no doubt we will receive information from outside as to how they are regarded by the community. The hon. member on my left (hon. Mr. Gresson) raised a point regarding the amount of the vote under the head Miscellaneous Services. Hon. members are aware that the sums provided in the Estimates, more especially the "Personal Emolument," are never fully spent, for vacancies in appointments, absences of officials on leave on half pay, and similar causes give rise to a credit balance. This credit balance is available to meet unforeseen expenditure sanctioned under Financial Minutes presented to Council at almost every meeting. The expenditure so provided for, if it does not belong to any special vote on these Estimates, is usually included under the Miscellaneous vote. In my opinion that is to some extent an improper procedure unless the amounts are small. Items of importance should be entered as new heads in the statement of accounts at the end of the financial year. It is in order to small amounts should be debited to carry out this principle that the vote by next year would be reduced from \$200,000 to \$50,000 and is explained in my speech it is not a question of retrenchment. It is simply a question as to how items of unforeseen expenditure shall be shown at the end of the year. I hope I have made myself clear. The fact of an excess shown under that vote in past years is in no sense indicative that the total Budget for the one year was exceeded. We have a large margin for the year accruing chiefly from the personal emolument excess. Regarding the question of beacons at the Douglas and Bonmahian rocks and the alternative suggestion of a beacon at Maivan in the Capitanman Pass, this will receive fullest consideration before any decision is taken on the subject. I did not mean to infer when I referred to the probable expenditure on beacons that any definite decision on this point had been taken. I heard with very great interest what the hon. member on the right at the end of the table (hon. Mr. Stewart) had to say on the question of local newspapers, and to what he said there is nothing for me to add. The Government welcomes intelligent and well-meant criticism. (Applause.) We do not desire that it should be absent, but we do desire that the criticism should as far as possible be based on accurate information, and since I have been in this Colony I have extended to all members of the Press an invitation to ascertain the facts of a case before they dealt with it when they desired to do so. If they have not availed themselves of that opportunity and have in consequence published statements which were inaccurate the fault does not lie with the Government. I entirely concur with what was said by the hon. member that the constant vilification, or, at any rate, depreciation of the Colony is not conducive to the dignity of the Government in the eyes of those who read those papers which are circulating through China and the neighbouring Colonies. (Applause.) I regretted very much in this connection to see a day or

two ago that the judge of His Majesty's Court at Shanghai had given as his opinion that if some remarks in Hongkong papers concerning a trial had been made within the jurisdiction of his Court they would have called for serious notice. The hon. member on my left (hon. Mr. Gresson) raised a point with regard to the expenditure on the railway which I regret to say I was unable to distinctly hear or to catch the drift of, and my hon. friend on my left was unable to inform me. If it is a matter on which you desire that I should make a statement for your information, I shall be glad to do so if you will be so good as to repeat what you said.

Hon. Mr. Gresson.—What I wanted to state was that it appeared to me that if the interest on the money borrowed to build the railway went to the capital account of the railway it was quite correct. Similarly this land redemption which is to be used for railway purposes should be so treated.

His Excellency.—It was not the question of the land redemption but a prior question having regard to several lakhs of dollars.

Hon. Mr. Gresson.—No, sir, I referred to the remarks made by the hon. member relative to section 9 of the principal Ordinance, I may say that he will have a full opportunity of discussing that in Committee. It appears to me to be an unprecedented thing, so far as I am aware, that if duty is put upon liquor of any sort, and a private person wishes to import that liquor, he should say that he was compelled to take out a licence. I cannot perceive the equity of that, and it does not affect the main question. The point is, we have imposed a duty on liquor; is it an equitable thing, in addition to that, to impose a licence fee? In my own opinion it is, but we shall have an opportunity of discussing that in Committee. As regards the new clause it is suggested to bring forward in Committee regarding import allowances. I may say that the main object of adopting this method which was suggested by the Acting Officer Commanding the Troops was because we were told by him that it was done in several other Colonies. The main reason is in order to check drinking by persons other than soldiers and sailors in canteens and messes. (Hear, hear.) We were told by Colonel Darling that spirits were not sold in canteens, and if my recollection serves me aright he told us it was not a common custom to take friends into a canteen, but what it was when liquor was exactly the same price as in the public house is a different matter to what it is now when it will be less in canteens. Any soldier under this system will be able to get his drink much cheaper in the canteen than in the public-house, and similarly wines and spirits can be obtained cheaper in the officers' messes. It seems to me that the simplest way of checking any difficulties of that sort is to make an import allowance and to fix that year by year by resolution of this Council. It appears to me that the matter is one of great importance and as it affects so large a sum of money it should be included in the Ordinance and not be decided by the Governor-in-Council, and that any alteration from year to year should be made by regulation. (That is why this amendment is brought forward instead of being decided by regulations made by the Governor-in-Council.)

With regard to the general question of exemption of troops I stated myself when the question was raised in this Council that I was in favour of some considerable concession. Colonel Darling told us that a concession was universally made throughout all the Colonies. That the sum total of the troops employed throughout the Colonies of the Empire is a mere fraction to those employed in India. I have served many years in India myself and am open to correction, but I am totally unaware of any rebate given to troops there. Therefore, I think the concession being made in this Colony is a generous and a proper one. But I maintain that it should be at the discretion of this Council from year to year to decide to what extent the rebate should be allowed, and personally I am strongly of opinion that a system of rebate allowances is preferable to the duty free system. (Applause.) Another point is that small publicans very greatly resent the freedom from duty of canteens, and under sub-section 4 you will see that a stipulation is put in that an allowance should not be given to a canteen itself in order to reduce the cost of liquor, but should be made a personal allowance to the individual. The object is that the canteen may continue to sell at the same rate as the publican, and therefore it would not be an attraction to others to go to a canteen in preference to a public-house.

Hon. Mr. Stewart.—I would like to say that it was only on the distinct understanding that that particular rebate propounded by Colonel Darling was to be the method employed that I for one voted for a remission of duty.

Hon. Mr. Gresson.—I think it possible that the Government is under some misapprehension as to what Colonel Darling said as to this rebate. I have been told that he referred to South Africa, and that the method adopted in South Africa did not only apply to liquor but to everything consumed by army people. Here, where there is only a duty on liquor to contend with, I see no reason for entering into such a cumbersome way of giving a rebate to the garrison. Let us give it and be done with it. If the information passed on to me is correct it would be ridiculous to institute this cumbersome system.

His Excellency THE OFFICER COMMANDING.—I quite agree with what the last speaker said. Colonel Darling was under some misapprehension about the duties. In South Africa a duty was paid on all articles consumed, as was the case in the West Indies. In those two places a lump sum was given as rebate, the only Colony on exactly the same footing as this

of liquor, say, up to half a dozen cases, should be allowed to import free. Over that amount five or ten per cent. could be considered a reasonable amount additional on his import duty until the sum of \$100 was reached. For \$100 a fee is provided in the original Ordinance. There is only one other point to which I would like to refer; that is, there is a typed addition to the Bill which I have only seen for the first time since I came into this room. It provides for a refund being made to the military and naval authorities in respect of liquors imported and consumed in naval and military messes and canteens. I would suggest that it would be more equitable and would save an enormous amount of trouble to the Government and those concerned if all military and naval canteens were allowed to import their liquor duty free out of bond. I am right in saying that no liquor in such circumstances could be imported into the Colony and used except under the supervision of some responsible commissioned officer. It appears to me both in the interests of the Colony and the canteens themselves that that would be the simplest and most equitable method of working.

His Excellency.—With regard to the remarks made by the hon. member relative to section 9 of the principal Ordinance, I may say that he will have a full opportunity of discussing that in Committee. It appears to me to be an unprecedented thing, so far as I am aware, that if duty is put upon liquor of any sort, and a private person wishes to import that liquor, he should say that he was compelled to take out a licence. I cannot perceive the equity of that, and it does not affect the main question. The point is, we have imposed a duty on liquor; is it an equitable thing, in addition to that, to impose a licence fee? In my own opinion it is, but we shall have an opportunity of discussing that in Committee. As regards the new clause it is suggested to bring forward in Committee regarding import allowances. I may say that the main object of adopting this method which was suggested by the Acting Officer Commanding the Troops was because we were told by him that it was done in several other Colonies. The main reason is in order to check drinking by persons other than soldiers and sailors in canteens and messes. (Hear, hear.) We were told by Colonel Darling that spirits were not sold in canteens, and if my recollection serves me aright he told us it was not a common custom to take friends into a canteen, but what it was when liquor was exactly the same price as in the public house is a different matter to what it is now when it will be less in canteens. Any soldier under this system will be able to get his drink much cheaper in the canteen than in the public-house, and similarly wines and spirits can be obtained cheaper in the officers' messes. It seems to me that the simplest way of checking any difficulties of that sort is to make an import allowance and to fix that year by year by resolution of this Council. It appears to me that the matter is one of great importance and as it affects so large a sum of money it should be included in the Ordinance and not be decided by the Governor-in-Council, and that any alteration from year to year should be made by regulation. (That is why this amendment is brought forward instead of being decided by regulations made by the Governor-in-Council.)

With regard to the general question of exemption of troops I stated myself when the question was raised in this Council that I was in favour of some considerable concession. Colonel Darling told us that a concession was universally made throughout all the Colonies. That the sum total of the troops employed throughout the Colonies of the Empire is a mere fraction to those employed in India. I have served many years in India myself and am open to correction, but I am totally unaware of any rebate given to troops there. Therefore, I think the concession being made in this Colony is a generous and a proper one. But I maintain that it should be at the discretion of this Council from year to year to decide to what extent the rebate should be allowed, and personally I am strongly of opinion that a system of rebate allowances is preferable to the duty free system. (Applause.) Another point is that small publicans very greatly resent the freedom from duty of canteens, and under sub-section 4 you will see that a stipulation is put in that an allowance should not be given to a canteen itself in order to reduce the cost of liquor, but should be made a personal allowance to the individual. The object is that the canteen may continue to sell at the same rate as the publican, and therefore it would not be an attraction to others to go to a canteen in preference to a public-house.

Hon. Mr. Stewart.—I would like to say that it was only on the distinct understanding that that particular rebate propounded by Colonel Darling was to be the method employed that I for one voted for a remission of duty.

Hon. Mr. Gresson.—I think it possible that the Government is under some misapprehension as to what Colonel Darling said as to this rebate. I have been told that he referred to South Africa, and that the method adopted in South Africa did not only apply to liquor but to everything consumed by army people. Here, where there is only a duty on liquor to contend with, I see no reason for entering into such a cumbersome way of giving a rebate to the garrison. Let us give it and be done with it. If the information passed on to me is correct it would be ridiculous to institute this cumbersome system.

His Excellency THE OFFICER COMMANDING.—I quite agree with what the last speaker said. Colonel Darling was under some misapprehension about the duties. In South Africa a duty was paid on all articles consumed, as was the case in the West Indies. In those two places a lump sum was given as rebate, the only Colony on exactly the same footing as this

of liquor, say, up to half a dozen cases, should be allowed to import free. Over that amount five or ten per cent. could be considered a reasonable amount additional on his import duty until the sum of \$100 was reached. For \$100 a fee is provided in the original Ordinance. There is only one other point to which I would like to refer; that is, there is a typed addition to the Bill which I have only seen for the first time since I came into this room. It provides for a refund being made to the military and naval authorities in respect of liquors imported and consumed in naval and military messes and canteens. I would suggest that it would be more equitable and would save an enormous amount of trouble to the Government and those concerned if all military and naval canteens were allowed to import their liquor duty free out of bond. I am right in saying that no liquor in such circumstances could be imported into the Colony and used except under the supervision of some responsible commissioned officer. It appears to me both in the interests of the Colony and the canteens themselves that that would be the simplest and most equitable method of working.

His Excellency.—With regard to the remarks made by the hon. member relative to section 9 of the principal Ordinance, I may say that he will have a full opportunity of discussing that in Committee. It appears to me to be an unprecedented thing, so far as I am aware, that if duty is put upon liquor of any sort, and a private person wishes to import that liquor, he should say that he was compelled to take out a licence. I cannot perceive the equity of that, and it does not affect the main question. The point is, we have imposed a duty on liquor; is it an equitable thing, in addition to that, to impose a licence fee? In my own opinion it is, but we shall have an opportunity of discussing that in Committee. As regards the new clause it is suggested to bring forward in Committee regarding import allowances. I may say that the main object of adopting this method which was suggested by the Acting Officer Commanding the Troops was because we were told by him that it was done in several other Colonies. The main reason is in order to check drinking by persons other than soldiers and sailors in canteens and messes. (Hear, hear.) We were told by Colonel Darling that spirits were not sold in canteens, and if my recollection serves me aright he told us it was not a common custom to take friends into a canteen, but what it was when liquor was exactly the same price as in the public house is a different matter to what it is now when it will be less in canteens. Any soldier under this system will be able to get his drink much cheaper in the canteen than in the public-house, and similarly wines and spirits can be obtained cheaper in the officers' messes. It seems to me that the simplest way of checking any difficulties of that sort is to make an import allowance and to fix that year by year by resolution of this Council. It appears to me that the matter is one of great importance and as it affects so large a sum of money it should be included in the Ordinance and not be decided by the Governor-in-Council, and that any alteration from year to year should be made by regulation. (That is why this amendment is brought forward instead of being decided by regulations made by the Governor-in-Council.)

With regard to the general question of exemption of troops I stated myself when the question was raised in this Council that I was in favour of some considerable concession. Colonel Darling told us that a concession was universally made throughout all the Colonies. That the sum total of the troops employed throughout the Colonies of the Empire is a mere fraction to those employed in India. I have served many years in India myself and am open to correction, but I am totally unaware of any rebate given to troops there. Therefore, I think the concession being made in this Colony is a generous and a proper one. But I maintain that it should be at the discretion of this Council from year to year to decide to what extent the rebate should be allowed, and personally I am strongly of opinion that a system of rebate allowances is preferable to the duty free system. (Applause.) Another point is that small publicans very greatly resent the freedom from duty of canteens, and under sub-section 4 you will see that a stipulation is put in that an allowance should not be given to a canteen itself in order to reduce the cost of liquor, but should be made a personal allowance to the individual. The object is that the canteen may continue to sell at the same rate as the publican, and therefore it would not be an attraction to others to go to a canteen in preference to a public-house.

Hon. Mr. Stewart.—I would like to say that it was only on the distinct understanding that that particular rebate propounded by Colonel Darling was to be the method employed that I for one voted for a remission of duty.

Hon. Mr. Gresson.—I think it possible that the Government is under some misapprehension as to what Colonel Darling said as to this rebate. I have been told that he referred to South Africa, and that the method adopted in South Africa did not only apply to liquor but to everything consumed by army people. Here, where there is only a duty on liquor to contend with, I see no reason for entering into such a cumbersome way of giving a rebate to the garrison. Let us give it and be done with it. If the information passed on to me is correct it would be ridiculous to institute this cumbersome system.

His Excellency THE OFFICER COMMANDING.—I quite agree with what the last speaker said. Colonel Darling was under some misapprehension about the duties. In South Africa a duty was paid on all articles consumed, as was the case in the West Indies. In those two places a lump sum was given as rebate, the only Colony on exactly the same footing as this

of liquor, say, up to half a dozen cases, should be allowed to import free. Over that amount five or ten per cent. could be considered a reasonable amount additional on his import duty until the sum of \$100 was reached. For \$100 a fee is provided in the original Ordinance. There is only one other point to which I would like to refer; that is, there is a typed addition to the Bill which I have only seen for the first time since I came into this room. It provides for a refund being made to the military and naval authorities in respect of liquors imported and consumed in naval and military messes and canteens. I would suggest that it would be more equitable and would save an enormous amount of trouble to the Government and those concerned if all military and naval canteens were allowed to import their liquor duty free out of bond. I am right in saying that no liquor in such circumstances could be imported into the Colony and used except under the supervision of some responsible commissioned officer. It appears to me both in the interests of the Colony and the canteens themselves that that would be the simplest and most equitable method of working.

His Excellency.—With regard to the remarks made by the hon. member relative to section 9 of the principal Ordinance, I may say that he will have a full opportunity of discussing that in Committee. It appears to me to be an unprecedented thing, so far as I am aware, that if duty is put upon liquor of any sort, and a private person wishes to import that liquor, he should say that he was compelled to take out a licence. I cannot perceive the equity of that, and it does not affect the main question. The point is, we have imposed a duty on liquor; is it an equitable thing, in addition to that, to impose a licence fee? In my own opinion it is, but we shall have an opportunity of discussing that in Committee. As regards the new clause it is suggested to bring forward in Committee regarding import allowances. I may say that the main object of adopting this method which was suggested by the Acting Officer Commanding the Troops was because we were told by him that it was done in several other Colonies. The main reason is in order to check drinking by persons other than soldiers and sailors in canteens and messes. (Hear, hear.) We were told by Colonel Darling that spirits were not sold in canteens, and if my recollection serves me aright he told us it was not a common custom to take friends into a canteen, but what it was when liquor was exactly the same price as in the public house is a different matter to what it is now when it will be less in canteens. Any soldier under this system will be able to get his drink much cheaper in the canteen than in the public-house, and similarly wines and spirits can be obtained cheaper in the officers' messes. It seems to me that the simplest way of checking any difficulties of that sort is to make an import allowance and to fix that year by year by resolution of this Council. It appears to me that the matter is one of great importance and as it affects so large a sum of money it should be included in the Ordinance and not be decided by the Governor-in-Council, and that any alteration from year to year should be made by regulation. (That is why this amendment is brought forward instead of being decided by regulations made by the Governor-in-Council.)

With regard to the general question of exemption of troops I stated myself when the question was raised in this Council that I was in favour of some considerable concession. Colonel Darling told us that a concession was universally made throughout all the Colonies. That the sum total of the troops employed throughout the Colonies of the Empire is a mere fraction to those employed in India. I have served many years in India myself and am open to correction, but I am totally unaware of any rebate given to troops there. Therefore, I think the concession being made in this Colony is a generous and a proper one. But I maintain that it should be at the discretion of this Council from year to year to decide to what extent the rebate should be allowed, and personally I am strongly of opinion that a system of rebate allowances is preferable to the duty free system. (Applause.) Another point is that small publicans very greatly resent the freedom from duty of canteens, and under sub-section 4 you will see that a stipulation is put in that an allowance should not be given to a canteen itself in order to reduce the cost of liquor, but should be made a personal allowance to the individual. The object is that the canteen may continue to sell at the same rate as the publican, and therefore it would not be an attraction to others to go to a canteen in preference to a public-house.

Hon. Mr. Stewart.—I would like to say that it was only on the distinct understanding that that particular rebate propounded by Colonel Darling was to be the method employed that I for one voted for a remission of duty.

Hon. Mr. Gresson.—I think it possible that the Government is under some misapprehension as to what Colonel Darling said as to this rebate. I have been told that he referred to South Africa, and that the method adopted in South Africa did not only apply to liquor but to everything consumed by army people. Here, where there is only a duty on liquor to contend with, I see no reason for entering into such a cumbersome way of giving a rebate to the garrison. Let us give it and be done with it. If the information passed on to me is correct it would be ridiculous to institute this cumbersome system.

His Excellency THE OFFICER COMMANDING.—I quite agree with what the last speaker said. Colonel Darling was under some misapprehension about the duties. In South Africa a duty was paid on all articles consumed, as was the case in the West Indies. In those two places a lump sum was given as rebate, the only Colony on exactly the same footing as this

of liquor, say, up to half a dozen cases, should be allowed to import free. Over that amount five or ten per cent. could be considered a reasonable amount additional on his import duty until the sum of \$100 was reached. For \$100 a fee is provided in the original Ordinance. There is only one other point to which I would like to refer; that is, there is a typed addition to the Bill which I have only seen for the first time since I came into this room. It provides for a refund being made to the military and naval authorities in respect of liquors imported and consumed in naval and military messes and canteens. I would suggest that it would be more equitable and would save an enormous amount of trouble to the Government and those concerned if all military and naval canteens were allowed to import their liquor duty free out of bond. I am right in saying that no liquor in such circumstances could be imported into the Colony and used except under the supervision of some responsible commissioned officer. It appears to me both in the interests of the Colony and the canteens themselves that that would be the simplest and most equitable method of working.

His Excellency.—With regard to the remarks made by the hon. member relative to section 9 of the principal Ordinance, I may say that he will have a full opportunity of discussing that in Committee. It appears to me to be an unprecedented thing, so far as I am aware, that if duty is put upon liquor of any sort, and a private person wishes to import that liquor, he should say that he was compelled to take out a licence. I cannot perceive the equity of that, and it does not affect the main question. The point is, we have imposed a duty on liquor; is it an equitable thing, in addition to that, to impose a licence fee? In my own opinion it is, but we shall have an opportunity of discussing that in Committee. As regards the new clause it is suggested to bring forward in Committee regarding import allowances. I may say that the main object of adopting this method which was suggested by the Acting Officer Commanding the Troops was because we were told by him that it was done in several other Colonies. The main reason is in order to check drinking by persons other than soldiers and sailors in canteens and messes. (Hear, hear.) We were told by Colonel Darling that spirits were not sold in canteens, and if my recollection serves me aright he told us it was not a common custom to take friends into a canteen, but what it was when liquor was exactly the same price as in the public house is a different matter to what it is now when it will be less in canteens. Any soldier under this system will be able to get his drink much cheaper in the canteen than in the public-house, and similarly wines and spirits can be obtained cheaper in the officers' messes. It seems to me that the simplest way of checking any difficulties of that sort is to make an import allowance and to fix that year by year by resolution of this Council. It appears to me that the matter is one of great importance and as it affects so large a sum of money it should be included in the Ordinance and not be decided by the Governor-in-Council, and that any alteration from year to year should be made by regulation. (That is why this amendment is brought forward instead of being decided by regulations made by the Governor-in-Council.)

With regard to the general question of exemption of troops I stated myself when the question was raised in this Council that I was in favour of some considerable concession. Colonel Darling told us that a concession was universally made throughout all the Colonies. That the sum total of the troops employed throughout the Colonies of the Empire is a mere fraction to those employed in India. I have served many years in India myself and am open to correction, but I am totally unaware of any rebate given to troops there. Therefore, I think the concession being made in this Colony is a generous and a proper one. But I maintain that it should be at the discretion of this Council from year to year to decide to what extent the rebate should be allowed, and personally I am strongly of opinion that a system of rebate allowances is preferable to the duty free system. (Applause.) Another point is that small publicans very greatly resent the freedom from duty of canteens, and under sub-section 4 you will see that a stipulation is put in that an allowance should not be given to a canteen itself in order to reduce the cost of liquor, but should be made a personal allowance to the individual. The object is that the canteen may continue to sell at the same rate as the publican, and therefore it would not be an attraction to others to go to a canteen in preference to a public-house.

Hon. Mr. Stewart.—I would like to say that it was only on the distinct understanding that that particular rebate propounded by Colonel Darling was to be the method employed that I for one voted for a remission of duty.

Hon. Mr. Gresson.—I think it possible that the Government is under some misapprehension as to what Colonel Darling said as to this rebate. I have been told that he referred to South Africa, and that the method adopted in South Africa did not only apply to liquor but to everything consumed by army people. Here, where there is only a duty on liquor to contend with, I see no reason for entering into such a cumbersome way of giving a rebate to the garrison. Let us give it and be done with it. If the information passed on to me is correct it would be ridiculous to institute this cumbersome system.

His Excellency THE OFFICER COMMANDING.—I quite agree with what the last speaker said. Colonel Darling was under some misapprehension about the duties. In South Africa a duty was paid on all articles consumed, as was the case in the West Indies. In those two places a lump sum was given as rebate, the only Colony on exactly the same footing as this

of liquor, say, up to half a dozen cases, should be allowed to import free. Over that amount five or ten per cent. could be considered a reasonable amount additional on his import duty until the sum of \$100 was reached. For \$100 a fee is provided in the original Ordinance. There is only one other point to which I would like to refer; that is, there is a typed addition to the Bill which I have only seen for the first time since I came into this room. It provides for a refund being made to the military and naval authorities in respect of liquors imported and consumed in naval and military messes and canteens. I would suggest that it would be more equitable and would save an enormous amount of trouble to the Government and those concerned if all military and naval canteens were allowed to import their liquor duty free out of bond. I am right in saying that no liquor in such circumstances could be imported into the Colony and used except under the supervision of some responsible commissioned officer. It appears to me both in the interests of the Colony and the canteens themselves that that would be the simplest and most equitable method of working.

His Excellency.—With regard to the remarks made by the hon. member relative to section 9 of the principal Ordinance, I may say that he will have a full opportunity of discussing that in Committee. It appears to me to be an unprecedented thing, so far as I am aware, that if duty is put upon liquor of any sort, and a private person wishes to import that liquor, he should say that he was compelled to take out a licence. I cannot perceive the equity of that, and it does not affect the main question. The point is, we have imposed a duty on liquor; is it an equitable thing, in addition to that, to impose a licence fee? In my own opinion it is, but we shall have an opportunity of discussing that in Committee. As regards the new clause it is suggested to bring forward in Committee regarding import allowances. I may say that the main object of adopting this method which was suggested by the Acting Officer Commanding the Troops was because we were told by him that it was done in several other Colonies. The main reason is in order to check drinking by persons other than soldiers and sailors in canteens and messes. (Hear, hear.) We were told by Colonel Darling that spirits were not sold in canteens, and if my recollection serves me aright he told us it was not a common custom to take friends into a canteen, but what it was when liquor was exactly the same price as in the public house is a different matter to what it is now when it will be less in canteens. Any soldier under this system will be able to get his drink much cheaper in the canteen than in the public-house, and similarly wines and spirits can be obtained cheaper in the officers' messes. It seems to me that the simplest way of checking any difficulties of that sort is to make an import allowance and to fix that year by year by resolution of this Council. It appears to me that the matter is one of great importance and as it affects so large a sum of money it should be included in the Ordinance and not be decided by the Governor-in-Council, and that any alteration from year to year should be made by regulation. (That is why this amendment is brought forward instead of being decided by regulations made by the Governor-in-Council.)

With regard to the general question of exemption of troops I stated myself when the question was raised in this Council that I was in favour of some considerable concession. Colonel Darling told us that a concession was universally made throughout all the Colonies. That the sum total of the troops employed throughout the Colonies of the Empire is a mere fraction to those employed in India. I have served many years in India myself and am open to correction, but I am totally unaware of any rebate given to troops there. Therefore, I think the concession being made in this Colony is a generous and a proper one. But I maintain that it should be at the discretion of this Council from year to year to decide to what extent the rebate should be allowed, and personally I am strongly of opinion that a system of rebate allowances is preferable to the duty free system. (Applause.) Another point is that small publicans very greatly resent the freedom from duty of canteens, and under sub-section 4 you will see that a stipulation is put in that an allowance should not be given to a canteen itself in order to reduce the cost of liquor, but should be made a personal allowance to the individual. The object is that the canteen may continue to sell at the same rate as the publican, and therefore it would not be an attraction to others to go to a canteen in preference to a public-house.

Hon. Mr. Stewart.—I would like to say that it was only on the distinct understanding that that particular rebate propounded by Colonel Darling was to be the method employed that I for one voted for a remission of duty.

Hon. Mr. Gresson.—I think it possible that the Government is under some misapprehension as to what Colonel Darling said as to this rebate. I have been told that he referred to South Africa, and that the method adopted in South Africa did not only apply to liquor but to everything consumed by army people. Here, where there is only a duty on liquor to contend with, I see no reason for entering into such a cumbersome way of giving a rebate to the garrison. Let us give it and be done with it. If the information passed on to me is correct it would be ridiculous to institute this cumbersome system.

His Excellency THE OFFICER COMMANDING.—I quite agree with what the last speaker said. Colonel Darling was under some misapprehension about the duties. In South Africa a duty was paid on all articles consumed, as was the case in the West Indies. In those two places a lump sum was given as rebate, the only Colony on exactly the same footing as this

of liquor, say, up to half a dozen cases, should be allowed to import free. Over that amount five or ten per cent. could be considered a reasonable amount additional on his import duty until the sum of \$100 was reached. For \$100 a fee is provided in the original Ordinance. There is only one other point to which I would like to refer; that is, there is a typed addition to the Bill which I have only seen for the first time since I came into this room. It provides for a refund being made to the military and naval authorities in respect of liquors imported and consumed in naval and military messes and canteens. I would suggest that it would be more equitable and would save an enormous amount of trouble to the Government and those concerned if all military and naval canteens were allowed to import their liquor duty free out of bond. I am right in saying that no liquor in such circumstances could be imported into the Colony and used except under the supervision of some responsible commissioned officer. It appears to me both in the interests of the Colony and the canteens themselves that that would be the simplest and most equitable method of working.

His Excellency.—With regard to the remarks made by the hon. member relative to section 9 of the principal Ordinance, I may say that he will have a full opportunity of discussing that in Committee. It appears to me to be an unprecedented thing, so far as I am aware, that if duty is put upon liquor of any sort, and a private person wishes to import that liquor, he should say that he was compelled to take out a licence. I cannot perceive the equity of that, and it does not affect the main question. The point is, we have imposed a duty on liquor; is it an equitable thing, in addition to that, to impose a licence fee? In my own opinion it is, but we shall have an opportunity of discussing that in Committee. As regards the new clause it is suggested to bring forward in Committee regarding import allowances. I may say that the main object of adopting this method which was suggested by the Acting Officer Commanding the Troops was because we were told by him that it was done in several other Colonies. The main reason is in order to check drinking by persons other than soldiers and sailors in canteens and messes. (Hear, hear.) We were told by Colonel Darling that spirits were not sold in canteens, and if my recollection serves me aright he told us it was not a common custom to take friends into a canteen, but what it was when liquor was exactly the same price as in the public house is a different matter to what it is now when it will be less in canteens. Any soldier under this system will be able to get his drink much cheaper in the canteen than in the public-house, and similarly wines and spirits can be obtained cheaper in the officers' messes. It seems to me that the simplest way of checking any difficulties of that sort is to make an import allowance and to fix that year by year by resolution of this Council. It appears to me that the matter is one of great importance and as it affects so large a sum of money it should be included in the Ordinance and not be decided by the Governor-in-Council, and that any alteration from year to year should be made by regulation. (That is why this amendment is brought forward instead of being decided by regulations made by the Governor-in-Council.)

With regard to the general question of exemption of troops I stated myself when the question was raised in this Council that I was in favour of some considerable concession. Colonel Darling told us that a concession was universally made throughout all the Colonies. That the sum total of the troops employed throughout the Colonies of the Empire is a mere fraction to those employed in India. I have served many years in India myself and am open to correction, but I am totally unaware of any rebate given to troops there. Therefore, I think the concession being made in this Colony is a generous and a proper one. But I maintain

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 12 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lister's.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HEAD OFFICES of the SANITARY DEPARTMENT have been temporarily REMOVED from Beaconsfield to No. 20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

By Order,
W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [1337]

POSITION WANTED.

BY A FOREIGNER, able to speak English and Chinese, as STORE-KEEPER, OVERSEER, or GODOWN-KEEPER, having had previous experience. Good references, and guarantee can be given for a good sum. Thoroughly honest.

Apply by letter to—
R. A. H.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [1339]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Prays, Kennedy Town.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [1340]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 23rd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [1323]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BRISGAVIA," Captain Schwinghammer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [1334]

WANTED.

N Hongkong, 6-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court. Occupation 1st December later.

State terms, &c., under—
K.N.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1909. [1326]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INTENDING applicants for Membership to St. Andrew's Society are invited to forward their Names to the Undersigned for submission to the General Committee. The franchise fee is \$5, and the Annual Subscription \$10. Any respectable Scotsman is eligible for membership.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]

JUST RECEIVED

A Selection of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Packets of 10 Cents each, and PARCELS FROM \$1 TO \$10 EACH.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

FERTILIZER.

See Books with Worded Sales & Thorough Pictorial Guide to Gardening, &c.

GRACA & CO.

27, Des Vœux Road.

SINGON & CO.

ON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Steel, Coke Importers, General Store and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, HINGPO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central) Telephone No. 515. [583]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

LICENSING SESSIONS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the Colony, which will be held at the MAGISTRACY, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of November, 1909, at 2.30 p.m., the following Applications for Publican's and Adjunct Licences for a period of 12 months from the 30th day of November next following, under Ordinance No. 8 of 1898 and 8 of 1908, will be considered—

No.	Name of Applicant.	Description of Licence applied for.	Sign of House.	Situation of House.	Whether Applicant has held a Licence to sell Liquor in the Colony and, if so, for how long.	Remarks.
1	Arthur Frederick Davies...	Publican's Licence	The Hongkong Hotel	21-31, Queen's Rd. Central & 1-3, Pedder St.	Yes, for 4 years	
2	Dunjeebhoy Dorabjee...	"	King Edward Hotel	3 and 5, Des Vœux Road Central	" 8 "	
3	Fedor Silbermann...	"	Globe Hotel	184, Queen's Road Central	" 17 "	
4	Moritz Sternberg...	"	International Hotel	318 and 320, Queen's Road Central	" 31 "	
5	William Krater...	"	Boat Shamrock & Thistle Hotel	304 and 306, Queen's Road Central	" 15 "	
6	Mary Ushmann...	"	Oriental Hotel	2, Queen's Road Central	" 2 "	
7	George Green...	"	Citation Hotel	35 and 100, Queen's Road Central	" 5 "	
8	M. Tschichinski...	"	Land Wo Live In Hotel	332 and 334, Queen's Road Central	" 5 "	
9	Sophia Mayer...	"	Colonial Hotel	1, Jubilee Street	" 6 months	
10	Louis Comer...	"	Cosmopolitan Hotel	95, Des Vœux Road Central	" 7 "	
11	Eather Oliver...	"	New Traveller's Hotel	70, Queen's Road Central	" 15 "	
12	G. L. W. Sager...	"	German Tavern	286 and 288, Queen's Road Central	" 1 year 6 months	
13	Richard Henry Whittaker...	"	Praya East Hotel	40, 41 and 42, Praya East	" 2 years	
14	Iohel Gruszma...	"	Central Hotel	242 and 244, Queen's Road Central	" 2 "	
15	John Elvia Barker...	"	Sing Hotel	148 and 150, Queen's Road Central	" 2 "	
16	Owan Elias Owen...	"	Kowloon Hotel	29 and 30, Elgin Road, Kowloon	" 3 "	
17	William Winch...	"	Belle View Hotel	2, Pak Shui Wan, Shaukiwan Road	" 2 months	
18	Leary Gorman...	"	Astor House	13, Queen's Road Central	" 1 year	
19	P. O. P. Sagar...	Adjunct Licence	Peak Hotel	Victoria Park, Peak	" 6 months	
20	G. Bartolens...	"	G. Bartolens	Unnumbered Premises in York Buildings	" 2 years	
21	R. P. Daly...	"	Owl Grill Room	29 and 31, Des Vœux Road Central	" 3 "	
22	Reinhold Ekhardt...	"	Café Weismann Ltd.	14, Des Vœux Road	" 6 months	
23	Kakuzo Uyetsuki...	"	Sai Foo Row Hotel	35, 36, & 37, Des Vœux Road Central	" 2 "	
24	Y. Nomura...	"	Nomura Hotel	15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central	" No.	

Hongkong, 18th October, 1909.

F. A. HAZELAND,
Police Magistrate.
[1336]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Club will be held TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 23rd October, 1909, at 12.15 p.m., at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, a Notice regarding which is being sent to each Member.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [1287]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT

will be held on
VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY).

OCTOBER 23RD, at 9.15 p.m.,
In aid of the funds of the Diocesan Girls' School.

ADMISSION ... \$1.

Tickets to be obtained at Volunteer Head Quarters and from the Committee of the Orphanage and the Ladies Benevolent Society.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1909. [1273]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under—

On SATURDAY, the 23rd October—
From Stonecutters West in a Westerly to North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,250 yards, commencing at 9.30 a.m., and finishing at 12 Noon.

From Pinewood in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,250 yards, commencing at 1 p.m., and finishing at 4 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on the above date, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1909. [1329]

YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 500,000 ft. 2 1/2 in. x 12 in. by 15 to 20 ft. Oregon Pine Planks. Quality to be strictly No. 1 merchantable and full size and certificate from the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau, Incorporated, to accompany every shipment. Delivery c.i.f. Wongshu Railway Wharf, one half of the quantity to be delivered in two weeks and the remaining half in six weeks from receipt of order. Customs duty not included.

Tenders must be in Hongkong currency accompanied by \$500, and will be opened in the Railway Head Office, Canton, on FRIDAY, the 29th of October, 1909, at 2 p.m.

The Railway Co. reserves the right to accept any tender or none whatever.

YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
Canton, 18th October, 1909. [1330]

J. R. LEE & CO.

P. O. Box 384,
Hongkong.

THE CHEAPEST STAMP Dealers in the East.

Selections on approval.
Collections bought.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1909. [1295]

WASTE WOOD

Proficiently Utilized by Glover's Patent Firewood Splitting, Arranging and Bundling Machinery. The Premier Machine and most Successful yet Invented. Saw Benches, New and Second-hand. Large or Small Installations. Every Accessory.

M. GLOVER & CO.
(Patentees "Ideal" Saw Guard, also Patent Safety Planer Cutter Block).
Holbeck, LEEDS.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 66, Bonham Strand West, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the proposed resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of October, 1909, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions—

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—

(a) In Article 65 the word "Five" shall be substituted for the word "Twenty";

(b) In Article 86 the word "Three" shall be substituted for the word "Ten."

NG LI HING,
General Manager.

Dated the 15th day of October, 1909. [1316]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
NAVY ROYAL
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TAPPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"

A-1, A.B.C., and Engineering Code Use.
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length ... 722 feet
Length on Blocks ... 714 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length ... 523 feet
Length on Blocks ... 515 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length ... 371 feet
Length on Blocks ... 350 "

DOCK No. 4.

Extreme Length ... 371 feet
Length on Blocks ... 350 "

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING, or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 TO 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE.

PRICE 32 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unaccompanied by agents on receipt of Money Order.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

DERRINGTON, PRAY ROAD No. 8.

For Particulars apply to—
C. SCHROTER,
King's Buildings, H.M.R.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1140]

SPECIAL SALE OF WORK

IN AID OF THE ORPHANS AND THE HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE.

THE SUPERIORESS and SISTERS of the ITALIAN CONVENT have the honour to announce that their Annual Sale of Needlework, comprising Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Embroideries, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, and a variety of Articles suitable for Presents, will be held at the Convent TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 23rd of this month, commencing at 10 a.m.

The Superioress and Sisters beg to solicit the patronage of a generous community to aid the work of providing for the maintenance of the large number of Orphans at the Convent and its outlying Branches, and the helpless aged and infirm in the Home for the Destitute at Wanchai.

ITALIAN CONVENT,
28, Caine Road.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1909. [1304]

THE NAGASAKI HOTEL

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

FOR SALE

PRIVATE TREATY

Electric Light Plant.
Refrigerating Plant by (J. & E. Hall, Ltd).
THE THREE-STORYED BRICK BUILDING.
ING, Engine-house, Servants' quarters.

ALSO

The desirable Property consisting of 1,234 TSUBOS situated on Lots No. 43, 44 and 45 SAGAKIMATSU, NAGASAKI.

For further particulars apply to
P. J. BUCKLAND,
Liquidator,
No. 7, Onza, Nagasaki.

Dated Nagasaki, 23rd September, 1909. [1265]

ASAHI BEER

SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED

FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[1128]

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON,
BY THE PEARL RIVER."

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.
Price ... \$1.75

On Sale at—
"DAILY PRESS" Office.
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.
Messrs. BARNES & CO.
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.
Canton: 4th October, 1909. [1274]

TO LET

DUNHAIVEN, 33, ROBINSON ROAD.
52, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—
HO YU MING,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1177]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE.
OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vœux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
OFFICES and GODOWN.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31, Wyndham Street.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [1054]

TO LET.

No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaukiwan Road.

PREMISES at SHAMSHUEN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very Large Garden.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st floor, well suited for Offices.

No. 5, CAMERON VILLAS (No. 57 Peak), Repaired, Painted and Colorwashed.

No. 25, SHELLY STREET (new House), GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

HOUSES in BEILLOUS TERRACE, KOWLOON ROAD, newly painted and colorwashed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE—TON CHEST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

No. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [818]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRATA EAST.

Apply—
CHATER & MOODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lap Ting's Godowns East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—
KAM FOK,
No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Sing Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET.

No. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Outhouse, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—
F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
33, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT. Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRATA EAST. Approximate AREA 4,000 SQUARE FEET. 999 YEARS LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—
GEO. BENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

A Suite of 3 ROOMS on Third Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with two of two Bath Rooms, suitable for Offices or Living Rooms.

From 1st November next.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon, NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon, Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mati, Area 65,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1909. [1258]

I WAS DEAF, NOW I HEAR.

THE REMARKABLE STORY OF A
CHIEF INVENTION WHICH ENABLES
THE DEAF TO HEAR.

A WIRELESS TELEPHONE FOR THE EAR.

By PROFESSOR HOFFMANN,
Inventor of the Ear-Phone.

I WANT to tell all those members of the public who suffer from *Deafness or Defective Hearing*, that I have discovered a way whereby they can once again hear as well as those who are not deaf. If either of these complaints is yours, that can enable you to hear, unless your hearing is an instance of deafness from birth or of total paralysis of the sense of hearing. If you will communicate with me and follow my advice (which will be gladly given free of all charge), I will enable you to hear as well as distinctly as anybody could wish. I am sure of this, because I cured myself in just the same way.

I myself, know what deafness can be. I have known what it is to feel my sense of hearing growing worse and worse every day, and myself becoming more and more unable to carry on the scientific work to which I was devoted. And it is because I remember this so vividly that I am earnestly anxious to place within reach of every sufferer from deafness the very same means that gave me back my hearing.

HOW I CAME TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF DEAFNESS.

This is how I happened to make my discovery. I happened at the time to be engaged in certain delicate telegraphic tests, and when, suddenly, I became aware that I could not hear as well as I had used to do. I was growing deaf. Words became blurred and blurred. Sometimes whole sentences of conversation were completely lost to me. And as with every week the disorder grew worse and worse, I felt that in a short time I should be compelled to give up in despair.

But all the time this extraordinary fact held me to hope, that although it was sometimes most difficult to distinguish what people in the room were saying to me, yet I could hear them quite plainly whenever they were speaking to me over the "phone," possibly from a distance of many miles.

This fact held me from the first. I thought, I experimented, I studied the matter in all its bearings. And the more I studied why I could hear people over the "phone" better than in ordinary conversation, the more convinced I became that some adaptation of the principle of the telephone would enable my deaf ears to hear again.

HOW I MADE MY DISCOVERY.

It was while lying in bed one night that the question suddenly flashed across my inner consciousness.

"Why not a 'phone' for the 'inlets' of my deaf ears?"

The inspiration was so strong upon me that I instantly rose, dressed, and fairly rushed to my workshop. Within twenty-four hours I had before me fully completed, a minute appliance, the effect of which on my hearing was so magnificent that it made me exclaim aloud: "At last I have got it!"

I found that with the "Ear-Phone" I could hear perfectly. All soundings in the head ceased. I no longer had to strain to catch every syllable, or to ask my friends to repeat their remarks, because I couldn't hear what they said. My hearing was as good as in the days of my youth.

Moreover, it was simple to wear, quite invisible, absolutely safe, and caused no discomfort, whatsoever. And so I determined to make known my invention to a wider circle and to give every man, woman, or child in this country, afflicted with deafness or defective hearing, the opportunity of making deaf ears hear.

HOW I CAN HELP YOU.
My "Ear-Phone" is a scientific, but quite simple aural aid. It fits easily and comfortably into the outer passage of the ear, where it constitutes a perfect sounding-board, concentrating the sound waves upon the ear-drum. In fact, it acts to the ear of the "hark-hearing" much as a pair of spectacles act to the eyes of the short-sighted. It is an ear-spectacle.

Unlike many hearing devices, this "Ear-Phone" is quite non-irritating. In fact, after a few hours you quite forget you are wearing anything at all. You can keep a pair in all day and all night, and as there is no unsightly and dangerous outside attachment, nobody can tell you are using anything at all.

Now, if you are a sufferer from defective hearing I need hardly say how very pleased I shall be to have you write me on the subject, and give me particulars of your case. Naturally, I am very interested in all such cases, and if you would care to peruse a book I have written upon deafness and ear trouble, and how such complaints are at once relieved by the use of the "Ear-Phone," I will send you along a copy by return. I think it will interest you, and therefore invite you to accept a presentation copy from me. I am earnestly desirous of doing anything in my power to help any man, woman, or child in this country, suffering from deafness, to recover, as I did, this most precious gift of hearing.

The following are a few of the distinctive features of my "Ear-Phone"—

1. It cures deafness and arrests its progress.
2. It relieves hardness of hearing.
3. It causes no irritation.
4. It has no clumsy attachments.
5. It is entirely invisible.
6. It is perfectly safe.
7. It can be worn always—sleeping, washing, bathing, etc.
8. It is free from wire or metal.
9. It does not cause unpleasant noises in the ear.
10. It does not cause discharges from the ear.
11. It does not have to be removed when cleaning the ear.
12. It guards the mucous membrane from all atmospheric effects.

If you will write to Professor Hoffmann at (Dept. 144), 54, Duke Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1, I will send you at once (post free, and gratis) a copy of my illustrated book, *The Sense of Hearing; How it is Impaired and How it may be Restored*. All who have read my book say it is the most interesting and helpful book ever written for the deaf and hard-of-hearing.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon and Smith in their weekly share report dated 22nd October state:—We have no improvement to report in our local market and business continued dull with an inclination to a fall in rates. Rubbers have ruled comparatively quiet and with but little business. Exchange on London closes at 1/8 1/2 T.T. and on Shanghai at 7 1/2.

BANKS.—With the exception of small sales of Hongkong and Shanghai at 995 we have no business to report. Nationals remain unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions continue steady to strong, and small sales have been effected at 84 1/2 during the week, the market closing with further buyers. North Chinas have fallen in the North, with a small sale to 110, but buyers prevail at that rate. Other stocks under this heading call for no special remarks.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkongs remain steady at 375, but without business and the market closes slightly weaker with some probable small sales at the rate. Chinas have been placed at 114 and close steady at that.

SEEDING.—We have neither changes nor business to report under this heading.

REFINES.—China Sugars have ruled fairly steady during the week, but with an inclination to sell at 146, and after several small sales at that rate the market closes with a small demand. On time some sales have been effected at 148 and 149 for December, and at 151 for March.

MIXING.—Rabbers are on offer at 8 without inducing business. Chinese Engineerings have improved in the North to 20 1/2 with buyers. Langkats, after falling as low as 740, close firmer with buyers at 800.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain neglected at 55 and we have no sales to report. Kowloon Wharfs have been the medium of a fair business at 63 and 64, closing fairly steady, but with a few shares on offer at the latter rate. Shanghai Docks have ruled weak at 75 and 75 1/2 closing with local sales at 75. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue neglected and after small sales at 104 close with sellers. West Pointe have been negotiated in fair lots at 41, closing with further buyers at that rate. Hotels remain unchanged and without business.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have improved in the North to 149, consequent on a continuation of good business and a proposed issue of Preference Shares for the purpose of extending the plant. Internationals have needed to 188, and Laou Kung Mows to 110. Soy Chees have improved to 460.

RUBBERS.—We have but little to report under this heading, the market having ruled very quiet. Rates, however, a trifle steady. Shellfords have changed hands at 56, Leaburys at 52, and Golcondas at 56.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China-Bornes have declined to 124 without sales. China Products have been placed at 94, and more shares are wanted at that rate. Coments have needed to 73, at which a few small lots have changed hands, the market closing with further sellers. Union Water Boats have found buyers at the reduced rate of 10 1/2 and China Lights at 53. Dairies are quoted at 16 1/2, or the dividend of \$1.20 for the year ended 31st July, 1909.

HE CARRIED THE NEWS TO HIS BROTHER.

TWO WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTS OF SHANGHAI

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

THE ONE OF RHEUMATISM.

It was because he was cured himself by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that Mr. F. S. Goncalves of Shanghai persuaded his brother to try them; the enormous demand for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which has grown up in all parts of the world during the past twenty years has been mainly due to personal recommendations of this sort, finding from their own experience that these Pills do all that is claimed for them, grateful cured sufferers pass the good news on to their sick friends.

"It was in the year 1907 that I fell victim to skin eruptions on various parts of my body," said Mr. F. S. Goncalves, who, it may be mentioned, resides at 7, Elgin Road, Shanghai. "I had been feeling run-down in



"After my own cure I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my brother."

health for some time before this, had no appetite and no energy. The eruptions were in the form of dry scaly patches or blotches which were very irritating and also very unpleasant in appearance. I believe they were a form of Eczema. One of the best known physicians in Shanghai prescribed an Ointment for me, which I used very carefully but without deriving benefit. Then, in a little book which reached me through the post one day, I read that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a remedy for ailments arising from impure blood, and (thus was induced to try them. After taking a few bottles of these Pills I found that my skin was getting better, so I continued with their use until all the eruptions had disappeared. For the past two years I had no return of this unpleasant complaint and have enjoyed good health in every other respect. I can safely say, then, that my cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a permanent one.

"After my own cure I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my brother, who had been a sufferer for years from Rheumatism in the back," continued Mr. Goncalves. This Rheumatism was so bad at times—especially during damp weather, that he was laid up in bed with it. From the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my brother derived immense benefit, in fact for the past eight months he has had no return of his old complaint.

By their unique purifying and blood-purifying action on the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured thousands of cases of Eczema and other forms of Skin disease; likewise, because they drive the poisonous acid which causes Rheumatism out of the blood, they have earned a world-wide reputation as being the greatest remedy known for this agonising malady. Among other complaints they have cured are Indigestion, Liver Disorder, Back-pain, Malaria, Sciatica, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Beri-Beri, and those disorders which afflict women between youth and middle age. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can also be had from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 80, Kiang Road, Shanghai; 6 bottles for \$3 or 1 bottle for \$1.50 post free.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

FIRST DIVISION.

H.K.F.C. v. Buffs, 4.30 p.m., Club Ground.

Referee, Sapper Hoigh, R.E.

Kowloon F.C. v. R.E., 4.30 p.m., Kowloon.

Referee, Gunner Marsh, R.G.A.

Naval Yard F.C. v. R.G.A., 4.30 p.m., Naval Ground.

Referee, Sgt. Edwards Buffs.

SECOND DIVISION.

Lusitano F.C. v. 83 Coy., 4 p.m., Lyemnn.

Referee, Mr. Harrison, Y.M.C.A.

A. Coy. v. Moulton, 4 p.m., Military Ground.

Referee, Sgt. Glynne, A.O.D.

88 Coy. v. B.O.C., 4.30 p.m., Military Ground.

Referee, Sgt. Walsh Buffs.

1. Coy. v. 87 Coy., 4 p.m., Parade.

Referee, P. M. S. Barnfather, R.E.

TEAMS (FIRST DIVISION).

H.K.F.C.—F. F. Kow, F. G. Carroll and J. McCubbin; H. W. Kibby, R. C. Barlow and A. Gregory; A. Aitohoon and W. Weston; E. A. May; A. Whitmarsh and J. Danby.

Referee, Black; Ruler and Bartlett; Dore, Wren and Tamponett; Fitzpatrick and Drow; Taylor, Brewster and Barker.

Kowloon F.C.—Allen and Storrie; Stubbs; Lapsley and Wilkie; Mead and Wilkie; Brown; Morris and Hedley.

R.E.—Smith; Beazley and Cully; Lamb, McCrory and Jackson; Farslow and Massey; Morris; Taylor and Ormond.

R.G.A.—Beazley; Orley; and Waters; Walker; Weaver and Hewitt; Cramp and Ansell; Watts; Bellis and Nash.

Naval Yard—Lethbridge; J. C. Jonghin and Coombe; Williams, Humes and Wilcock; Crowley and Worwell; Rockford; Meurs and Dahlia.

TEAMS (SECOND DIVISION).

B.O.C.—Khan; Durward and Bolfern; H. Goldenberg; A. Abbas and Chun Yut; Y. Abbas and Chalm; Blakemore and Goldenberg.

88 Coy.—Grenon; Falls and West; Saunders, McGregor; Damaunt; Sandley and Robinson; Kingland; Jones and Egginton.

CRICKET.

League.

CIVIL SERVICE v. R.E.

Happy Valley 2.30 p.m.

The R.E. team will be as follows:—Wallbank, Keene, Power, McGregor, Osman, Dayson, Harrison, Harris, Sturdy, Closs, and Walker.

Test Match.

H.K.C.C. v. GARRISON.

Club Ground 1.45.

H.K.C.C.—R. E. O. Bird, L. E. Brett, A. A. Claxton, A. C. E. Elborough, E. A. Fowler, E. O. Hutchison, H. R. Makin, R. E. H. Oliver, T. E. Pearce, W. C. D. Turner.

Garrison.—Captains Baird, Bensley, Gannett, Clapham, and Crawford; Lieuts. Green, Bagnell, Liepmann, Anderson, Limes, Norman and Weld.

Friendly.

CIVIL SERVICE v. POLICE C.C.

The following will represent the Civil Service "A" to-day on the former's ground, play to commence at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—A. M. Thornhill, F. Sutton, P. Bacon, Field, W. Goss, E. W. Dawson, A. E. Darcy, E. E. Gossy, D. J. McKenna, A. Turner and F. R. Adams.

CHAIKONGWEE C.C. v. B.O.C.

The following will play for the C.C.C. this afternoon at 2 p.m. on the C.C.C. Ground:—L. E. Lamont, (Capt.) G. A. Hancock, H. L. Manderson, W. H. Vireash, P. Currie, R. Postonji, L. A. Rose, R. A. Carralho, W. H. Warriner, S. E. Green and J. D. Norris.

WATSON'S C.C. v. KOWLOON "A."

This match will be played at Kowloon this afternoon. Watson's will be represented by E. James, (Captain), J. Spittles, G. Harper, E. R. Miller, H. S. Spurge, J. Proper, A. Taylor, H. Rapp, J. R. Suter, J. Craik, R. Phillips.

ROWING.

The final in the race for pair oars promoted by the R.H.K.Y. Club was rowed yesterday, ending in Follock's boat beating North's by a length and a half.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 24th October, 20th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Psalms, Venite, Novello; Psalm of the 24th morning; To Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 285, 221 and 305. Evening (6.45 p.m.) Responses, Psalms; of the 24th evening; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis; Wesley in P.; Anthem, "Like as the hart"; Novello; Hymns, 197 and 298; Sevenfold Amen.

N.B.—Psalm 119, Verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 17, 23, 24, 26, and 29. G. P. in line on 24th, October 28th, at 5.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road, West.—20th Sunday after Trinity. 24th October, 1909. Harvest Thanksgiving. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Novello; Psalm, No. 107; Czech Poland and Taylor; To Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins and Kimball; Benedictus, (Czechoven); Hymns, 35, 33, 529 and 417. Evening prayer, Preacher, Rev. Thornehill; Proper Psalms, No. 104, Old Melody and Travers; C. nate; Woodward; Kyrie, Unison; Hymns, 37, 41, 224 and 583. Holy Communion 7.45 p.m.

The Church launch *Daylight* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 6.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6 p.m.) returning afterwards. All the things are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School 10 to 10.45 a.m.

WESTERN METHODIST CHURCH, Wanchai.—Sunday Service, 10.15 a.m. and 6 p.m. Preacher.—Rev. J. A. A. Baker. Subject for Sunday Evening.—"The Secret of Happiness." 3 p.m. Sunday School. Tuesday 9 p.m. A. Colley Guild Meeting. Paper by Miss Nyles, "Temperance." Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street. Sunday 3 p.m. P.S.A. 6 p.m. Gospel Meeting to be conducted by Mr. S. M. Brock. Monday 7.30 p.m. Chaplain's Bible Class. 8 p.m. Fellowship Meeting. Wednesday 8 p.m. Temperance Meeting. Friday 7 p.m. P.S.A. Social. Saturday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Minister.—Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship. Hymns 89, 68 and 68. Sursum Corda (T. Kelway), Anthem, "Thine, O Lord is the greatness" (J. Kent). Noon Baptismal Service. 4 p.m. Sunday Schools: 6 p.m. Worship. Hymns 24, 529, 201 and 198. 8 p.m. P.S.A. Choir. Refreshment. 9 p.m. Literary Club Prepared Speeches by Messrs. Honyok, Apscott and Gaster. Discussions. Friday 8 p.m. Christian and Youth Society. Subject—"Subjection to the Lord."

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—20th Sunday after Trinity, 24th October, 1909. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. in British School. Evening Service at 8 p.m. Services on Sundays are:—Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month at noon, on 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m. Children's Service on 1st Sunday of every alternate month at 3 p.m.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.

The P. & O. str. *Poonia* left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst., at 10.30 a.m., and is due here on the 26th inst., at about 5 p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yamato Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 26th inst.

The H.A. Line str. *Silvia* left Singapore on the 21st inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 27th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bingo Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 28th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kaga Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yeboshi Maru* (Bomby Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 10th prox.

The L.G.M. str. *Prins Waldemar* left Sydney on the 21st inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 12th prox.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Kolo at 10 p.m. on the 21st inst., and left again at 2.30 a.m. Friday for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on the 25th inst.

As your teeth
are wanted to last
—for years to come—
begin now to use

Calvert's Tooth Powder

However perfect your teeth may naturally be, they still require, and will well repay, the slight trouble and the short time you should daily give to their care.

The regular use of Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder ensures a complete antiseptic cleansing, helps the toothbrush to do its work easily, pleasantly, and thoroughly, and thus assists your own efforts towards keeping the teeth in the best possible condition.

Sold by local Chemists and Grocers.
F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.



1055

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famous Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is today more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, SLENNY, RUZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS. It is a safe and permanent remedy. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause, from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex; from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

THIRD MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. Mr. F. E. Lewis, 42 Bridge Street, York, Chester writes:—"Just 120 in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 31, 1909. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.



SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

Is of benefit as a deodorizer, antiseptic cleansing agent and preservative. Produces a beautiful polish. Absolutely free from grit and acid. Positively beneficial and deliciously fragrant. Very convenient for the traveler.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION OF OUR TENTS:—

TRAMWAY TERMINUS, KENNEDY TOWN.

MATINEE: } TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Performance at 4 p.m. sharp. (Children Half-Price at Matinees only).

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the \$1.00 and \$2.00 Seats.

TO-NIGHT! } TO-NIGHT!!

OUR ALL-STAR COMPANY OF

LONDON & CONTINENTAL ARTISTES

30 IN NUMBER 30

TO-NIGHT! } TO-NIGHT!!

FIRST AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST

(LIMITED TO SIX ENTRIES).

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet, three times round the Arena, aided by the mechanic.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE:

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT, OCTOBER 24TH.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.—Special Trains running before and after performance.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, COL. BOB LOVE, R. ALTON, Proprietress, Sole Manager, Advance Representative.

1276

1276

1276

1276

1276

1276

1276

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

100-443887-100

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA:—
Date of Despatch from London: 29th September
Date due in Hongkong: To-morrow
Vessels: Chienhua

The Armand Behic, with the French Mail of the 24th September, left Saigon on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 10 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, 1 p.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 21st August.

FOR	PER	DATE
Singapore	Albenga	Saturday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Quang Chow Wan, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Banani	Saturday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore Penang and Calcutta	Laosang	Saturday, 23rd, Noon.
Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	Saturday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Angkor	Saturday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Nanchang	Sui Tai	Saturday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Fousang	Saturday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Zairu	Saturday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore and Colombo	Kuangkah	Sunday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Swatow	Sunday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chafao and Tientsin	Glamorganshire	Sunday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Drigavia	Sunday, 24th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chinghang	Sunday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore	Nanshan	Sunday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Lianan	Sunday, 24th, 6.00 P.M.
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma	Ussuno	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE
Chiyo Maru
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.00 A.M.
Registration, Kowloon S.O. 10.00 A.M.
No late fee
Left on 11.00 A.M.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 22ND, 1909.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$995, sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$55, buyers
Bank of Communications, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Bank of Commerce, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$12, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$950, sal. & b.
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 148.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 88.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 110.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 460.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.				
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	\$6	\$16, s.d.
DOCK AND WHARVES.				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$64, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55, sellers
New Army Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6	\$6	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 76, sal. & b.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 140.
FAIRFAX & CO., LIMITED.				
Fairfax & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.				
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sal. & sel.
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED.				
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$210, sellers
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.				
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$72, sellers
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.				
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$43, sellers
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.				
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.				
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$23, sellers
INSURANCE.				
Canter Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$172, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$114, sales
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$375, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$25	Tls. 115, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$947, sal. & buy.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$230.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$104.
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 120.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$41, sal. & buy.
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Rand Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$8, sellers
PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.				
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$134, sellers
PHILIPPINE CO., LIMITED.				
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$14, sellers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$146, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$23, sellers
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED.				
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manilla Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$8, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$35, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$31, sal. & sel.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$41, sellers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$13, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$14, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$23, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12, sellers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$5, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$100, \$150.
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$100	\$100	\$100.
UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.				
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$4, \$123, sellers
UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.				
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fideis	\$10	\$10	\$300.
RUBBERS.				
Castelfield, fully paid	—	—	—	\$60, sellers
Lingling	—	—	—	\$24, buyers
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—	\$15, sellers
Shelford	—	—	—	\$36, sellers
Salgownie	—	—	—	\$71 (Strait), sel.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMITAMADA, Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above: "IWASAKI" Codes, A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS: YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRABING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACONRAY & Co. For Particulars apply to H. OISHI, Manager, No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [655]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CAIRO. Sailings from CAIRO for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 4th August, 1898. [9]

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From October 22nd to 29th, 1909.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day	Time	Height	Remarks	Day	Time	Height	Remarks
Oct. 22	2 27	11	High	Oct. 23	11 10	2	Low
Oct. 23	2 57	11	High	Oct. 24	11 10	2	Low
Oct. 24	3 27	11	High	Oct. 25	11 10	2	Low
Oct. 25	3 57	11	High	Oct. 26	11 10	2	Low
Oct. 26	4 27	11	High	Oct. 27	11 10	2	Low
Oct. 27	4 57	11	High	Oct. 28	11 10	2	Low
Oct. 28	5 27	11	High	Oct. 29	11 10	2	Low
Oct. 29	5 57	11	High	Oct. 30	11 10	2	Low

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 22nd.

Barometer	Therm. (Wetbulb)	Therm. (Drybulb)
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 22nd.

Barometer	Therm. (Wetbulb)	Therm. (Drybulb)
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90
29.81	29.96	29.90

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA: A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

1033

England is the Home of Good Tailoring—London the Fashion Centre of the World.

AN IMPORTANT SAVING Can be effected if you order your clothes from London.

JOHN J. M. BULT, Cash Tailor.

140, Finchbury St., London, Eng. has a Special Department in his business for attending to the requirements of those abroad, where the same personal attention is given which has built up his reputation at home. He guarantees the best quality cloth—the best styles also.

Prices on as follows: Frock Coat (54-inch) from \$24/; Dress Suit (54-inch) from \$34/; Trousers and Knicker from \$3/.

A choice of Tweeds, Flannels, Cheviots and Serges may be had. Kindly state which required—and the colour—when writing for patterns. Self-measurement forms on application. As a register is kept of all customers' measures, an accurate fit is guaranteed.

TRIMMING BREECHES cut on the most approved lines from \$5/-.

1033

MERRYWEATHERS' "UNIVERSAL" HAND-POWER PUMP.

With Metallic Body and Gun-metal Pump.

For Fire Protection, Watering Plantations, Emptying Ponds, Draining Land, Pumping Liquid Manure, General Pumping Purposes, &c. Strongly made and every part of order. Ask for catalogue and price list.

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PUMPING MACHINERY.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, 63, Long Acre, W.C., London.

846-3

SANTAL MIDY.

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaliba, Cubeba, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

FOR DISEASES OF THE ORGANS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP.

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for Consumption, Obstructive Coughs, Cold, Diseases of the Chest, Lung, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

123-2-6

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION.

This successful popular remedy, used in continental hospitals by Béchamp, Pasteur, and others, is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removal of all poisons, secondary symptoms, rheumatism, gout, rheumatism, &c. It purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 2 for blood poisons, red eyes, spots, blotches, pain and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, rheumatism, gout, rheumatism, &c. It purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for rheumatism, &c. It purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT.

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE, OF LONDON, AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1851.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA: A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

1033

VESSLS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. Armand Behic, with the French Mail of the 25th ultimo, and mails from London of the 26th ultimo, left Saigon on the 21st instant, at 10 p.m., and will probably arrive here to-morrow at 1 p.m., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on Monday morning.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. Nippon Maru (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. Pookang left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 18th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 3rd prox.

1033

TO-DAY.

Extraordinary General Meeting, Hongkong Jockey Club, 12.15 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 22nd.

ON LONDON: Telegraphic Transfer 1/8 1/2; Bank Bills, on demand 1/8 1/2; Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/8 1/2; Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/8 1/2; Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/8 1/2; Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/8 1/2.

ON PARIS: Bank Bills, on demand 219; Credits, at 4 months' sight 223.

ON GERMANY: On demand 178.

ON NEW YORK: Bank Bills, on demand 42 1/2; Credits, at 60 days' sight 43 1/2.

ON BOMBAY: Telegraphic Transfer 129 1/2; Bank, on demand 130.

ON CALCUTTA: Telegraphic Transfer 129 1/2; Bank, on demand 130.

ON SHANGHAI: Bank, at sight 74 1/2; Private, 30 days' sight 74 1/2.

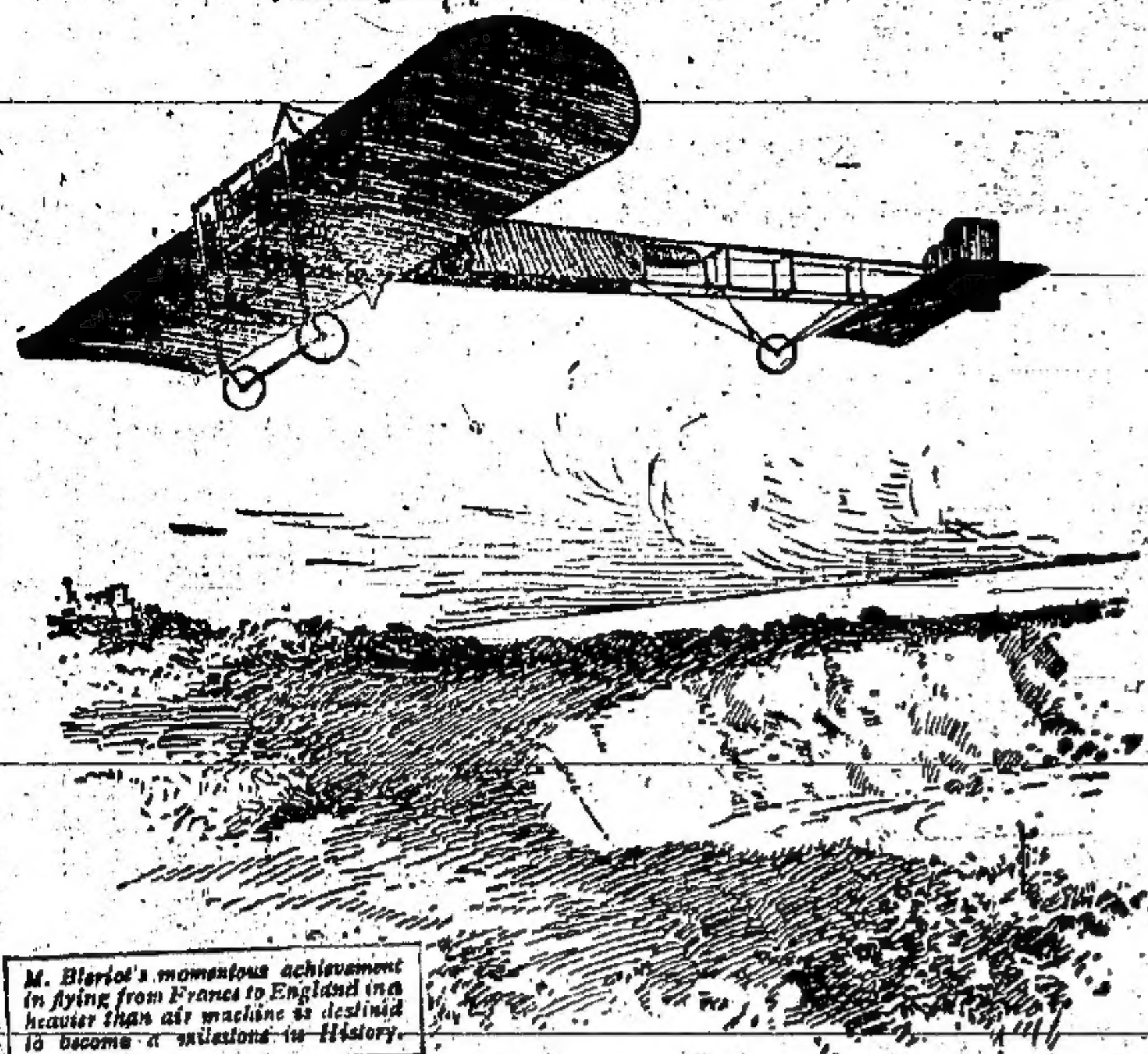
ON YOKOHAMA: On demand 84 1/2; Private, 30 days' sight 84 1/2.

ON MANILA: On demand—Pesos—85 1/2; Private, 30 days' sight 85 1/2.

ON SINGAPORE: On demand 74 1/2; Private, 30 days' sight 74 1/2.

The First Over-Channel Flight

(Baraquet to Dover, July 25, 1909)



Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's own driving power—nerve energy, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the energizing efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeroplanist, and thousands of distinguished people all over the world.

It is M. Bleriot's conviction that aerial flight is impossible without an abundance of nerve force to withstand the unseen risks, shock or effects of exposure, and his channel flight experience of the vitalising potency and permanent staying power of Phosferine has compelled his grateful appreciation.

Entirely Dispelled and Prevented.

M. Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, writes: "I have also found, as my colleague M. Henri Farman has, that a considerable amount of benefit is to be derived from the use of Phosferine as a nerve tonic."

During the long, hazardous training flights that have been necessary with my different machines, previous to arriving at the perfection that my latest machine has attained, and the consequent mishaps which must necessarily prevail, Phosferine has stood me in good stead.

For anyone, no matter what capacity, I can with confidence recommend Phosferine as a bracing nerve tonic and preventive against fatigue and a restorative for loss of vitality."—July 29, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Neuritis, Lassitude, Backache, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Premature Decay, Fatigues, Headache, Hysteria, Mental Exhaustion, Brain-Fag, Sleeplessness, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands to the Royal Family, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Greece, the Emperor of China, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Imperial Family of China, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World. Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons Ltd., La Bole Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price in Great Britain, bottles 1/4, 2/6 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/4 size.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

Tempts you to Eat and Feeds you.

Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL, AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE. Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young men, children and the aged. Irresistible in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals. Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS. (2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

THE BEST BILLIARD "BRIDGE."

IMPORTANCE OF STANCE AND "SHAPING" OF THE HAND.

[By H. W. STEVENSON.] As far as my observation goes, the chief cause of failure among ordinary players arises from a bad position and a wobbling "bridge" with the result that the cue is moved out of the straight line and the aim spoiled. This is the greatest difficulty that the majority of players experience with the recruits who come under their care for firing exercises. They keep the rifle steady and straight enough, but by moving the body one way or the other, or jumping the rifle up and down at the moment of pressing the trigger the bullet is sent wide of the mark. The deadly accuracy of the rifle set upon a tripod which is at the disposal of the expert marksman is a lesson that the amateur player should learn. The aim should be that if the taken aim is maintained the desired result will be achieved.

AVOIDING SIDEWAYS MOVEMENT. You may get the same accuracy in billiard playing when you can get the players to adopt an easy, natural position, at once quite steady, with the body nicely balanced. This matter of a proper stance at the table and the shaping of the "bridge" hand tell more in accuracy of stroke than any other detail.

The "bridge" hand is what it makes would imply, and it should be as solid and as firm as a railway bridge of the best kind should be. Remember that the fore-end of the cue has to run over your "bridge" hand, and that it must be kept from any sideways movement. The only motion it should have is a backward and forward one.

I have seen all sorts of eccentric billiard "bridges" in my time, but I only know of one kind suited to keeping the hand in absolute rigid shape, and allowing the cue to run independently over it. I am speaking now of the ordinary "bridge," with the whole of the hand placed upon the table, and the cue-head moving in a groove formed by the middle joint of the thumb and the knuckle of the forefinger.

VARIETIES OF THE BRIDGE.

There are many varieties of cushion "bridges," and the knuckle "bridge," with the forefinger hooked round the cue at the Continental and American style. But none of these are so simple and sure in their effect as the ordinary flat "bridge." It is formed upon the ball of the thumb and the tips of the fingers, which are arched in the manner depicted. The little finger knuckle is uppermost, and the hand is sloped somewhat towards the thumb, which is pressed against the knuckle of the forefinger, so that there is just room for the cue to work in as it is shifted across this groove. The nail knuckle of the thumb is kept stiffly apart, and the fingers are separated from one another so as to provide as wide, and therefore as steady, a base as possible to the hand.

Do not be led away with the idea that the "bridge" hand does not require considerable attention, as there could be no greater mistake to be made in connection with billiard-playing of any kind. The steady "bridge" hand is indispensable. You have to set the cue as though it was a tool carried on a leg, and which the least wavering would divert from the work it had to perform. The hand will soon come to the proper shape by constant attention.

PRACTICE AT HOME.

There is no need to wait until you get to the billiard-table to make your "bridge." You can do so at any time of the day and anywhere. Just drop your hand down on any convenient resting-place, a mantle-shelf, a counter, or a table, and almost before you are aware of it, say, in the course of a few days, you will have acquired the good billiard "bridge."

But a good "bridge" alone will not enable the billiard-player to keep his cue truly poised, much as it will assist in doing so. Below the well-shaped and solid "bridge" there must be a secure planting of the legs, and, often, the placing of the fore-arm from the wrist to the elbow upon the table. The position of the legs is a matter of equal importance to that of the "bridge" hand. They must be set in a steadfast pose, easy, but firm. If you liken them to the pillars supporting a bridge you will divine my meaning.

THE BEST STANCE.

Just imagine the supports of a bridge away-lying or rocking and the effect upon the upper structure! The whole position would be wobbling about. The same thing happens with the player's cue delivery if his legs and body are not kept quite still. He is deceived by the firm setting of his "bridge" hand, and he cannot understand why he keeps making such poor strokes. But the slightest wavering of the legs on the stroke will send the cue-butt out of the true straight line. With this defect comes a deflection of aim, the inaccurate striking and failures of the average player.

There are many styles of stance, and not more than 1 per cent. deserving to be mentioned. The best position of all, as I understand the question, is that given herewith. It is the one I adopt myself and I recommend it as such. I can guarantee it to provide all that the best of players require. You stand in comfort and steadily. Your strength is thrown behind the cue, enabling you to make the most powerful and forcing strokes or the gentlest of touches while keeping it nicely under control, the great idea of the play.

My ideal stance at the table is dependent upon the back leg (the right leg for a right-handed player) being kept straight and taut, and bearing the weight of the body. It is a facsimile of the old stand-at-ease position given as a rest between drills on the barrack square. The right leg is thrown back, with the foot placed at right-angles from the body, and the left leg set in advance and comfortably bent at the knee. The feet are securely planted about nine inches to a foot apart according to the height and weight of the player.

It is a position which will require some getting accustomed to, after a long spell of a both-knees-bent or forward pitch, that is, the weight of the body thrown upon the front leg stance. With a little perseverance, however, the leg muscles can be trained to assume the desired position. And only those who have the knack, or "bridge" hand, and stand easily and yet steadily at the table can appreciate the benefits these details bring with them.

MR. BARRIE GETS A DIVORCE.

Mr. J. M. Barrie, the well-known Scottish author, has been granted a divorce on account of his wife's misconduct. Mrs. Barrie, the *Strait Times* says, was an actress, but left the stage after her marriage. As Miss Mary Ansell she played with Mr. J. L. Toole in "Walker London," and did that play. Her union with the brilliant author and dramatist, whose tenderness, mirth, and pathos have been the delight of millions, was looked upon as a real love match, and the news contained in the telegram will be read with more than ordinary feelings of regret.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

LAUNCH OF THE "HELGOLAND."

The fifth German Dreadnought, or first "Improved Dreadnought" (*Erzsaug Schiff*), was launched from the Howaldt yard at Kiel, and was named *Helgoland*, on the 25th ult. In obvious commemoration of the fact that *Helgoland* belonged to the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp before it belonged to England, the ship was named by the Duchess Ernestine, of Schleswig-Holstein. Among those present were Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia.

The customary oration was delivered by the Governor (Oberpräsident) of Schleswig-Holstein, Herr Detlev von Bülow, and began: "As an outpost before our coasts lies the island of *Helgoland*. For his Majesty the Emperor and King *Helgoland* is an object of special care and affection. Therefore, his Majesty has desired to give its people a special pleasure. In future, when they look out and see the fleet, they will be able to say, 'That is our ship; that is the *Helgoland*.'" After speaking of the new ship as "Beautiful as a red rock in the green sea," and as designed for the service of peace, the orator said:—

Go down then, to the sea, darling of the Emperor and his people, and to the people of *Helgoland* a sign that their name to a ship of the German navy. Our thoughts and our wishes then art there in Germany, German power, and German honour. And now hear for the first time the cry which shall be the pride and whole meaning of thy life—his Majesty the Emperor and King, thy supreme warlord! Hurrah!

GERMANY'S LAND OF DIAMONDS.

REPRESENTATIVE TO WATCH BRITISH INTERESTS.

Mr. Merriman, the Cape Premier, announced last month that the Government was appointing a representative to watch British interests at Luderitz Bay, in German South-West Africa, the Cape paying half the cost and the Imperial Government half.

This appointment is in consequence of the recent discovery of diamonds in the neighbourhood of Luderitz Bay. A wilderness of sand, a land of desolation on the South-West coast of Africa, has been found to possess untold wealth in the form of diamonds, which are usually located in the valleys, but frequently on the side of the kopjes. The diamonds, although of a superb quality, are very small, about a quarter of a carat each.

Germany has spent millions of money in quelling native risings in South-West Africa, and now she is apparently about to reap a rich reward. At right angles to the mouth of the harbour and at the eastern base of the bay is Luderitzbucht, the German Kimberley. There are a few stone houses, but most of the buildings are of wood and iron. The inhabitants are mostly Germans, the immigration laws being strict, it not being so easy to enter a German colony as an English mining district. There is, however, an English company at Luderitz, the Kolman's Kop Company, the capital being subscribed in Cape Colony.

There is a railway from the bay 730 miles in length, and at Luderitz a crowd of natives, Oorlanders, Hottentots, Cape Boys, Kaffirs and Zulus. There is a great dearth of drinking water, but apparently plenty of beer.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
(The Kidney Pills)

A French Remedy for all Irritation of the Urinary System. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of this medicine in the house, as it is the first sign of any irregularity of the System. It may be administered to those who are suffering from Irritation of the Urinary System, or those who are suffering from the effects of a cold, or those who are suffering from the effects of a long journey, or those who are suffering from the effects of a long stay in a hot climate. It is a French Remedy for all Irritation of the Urinary System.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
(The Kidney Pills)

When you are over-heated, thirsty and tired, drink

Montserrat
Lime Juice.

It keeps the blood in a cool and healthy condition, and is a most delicious thirst quencher. Good for the bairns.

Made in two kinds—
Unsweated, i.e., Plain Lime Juice.
Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.

Agents—A. C. Watson & Co., Ltd. Hong Kong.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
WHISKY

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON AND SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
WHISKY

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON AND SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Prizes ranging from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, Glyn & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPINESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVE, KIDNEY and LIVER COMPLAINTS, HASTING DREAMS, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Disordered Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Force.

The Effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above cases with each Bottle:

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

WRIGHT GREIG'S "PREMIER" SCOTCH WHISKY.

Distilled from the best Barley grown in Scotland.

The quality of this fine Whisky is maintained ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM AT ALL TIMES.

WRIGHT & GREIG, Ltd., Dallas Dhu Distillery, Forres, ELGINSHIRE.

Head Office—64 WATERLOO STREET, GLASGOW.

